

THE

Elks

MAGAZINE





“We always expect unexpected guests”

You can expect good friends to come your way often when you make Schlitz a customary part of your welcome. Like your own cordial handclasp and smile of greeting, this fine beer helps you say sincerely, “We’re glad you came.” In its delightful aroma, there’s the fragrance of hospitality itself... the flavor of friendship in each sparkling glass. The very name on the label tells your guests that for them, you bring out the best.

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The Beer that made Milwaukee Famous

ELK NEWSLETTER

★ WASHINGTON

The newspapers called the Congressional legislation "merging" the armed forces into three units--Army, Navy and Air--under a Secretary of National Defense, the unification bill. But there is another name for it around Washington. The wiseacres are calling it "triplification".

Unification or triplification, one thing is mathematically certain: the administrative headaches will increase algebraically for months to come. Although only a month has passed since Congress went home, the magnitude of the problems involved already is becoming increasingly apparent.

★
Washington's wartime struggles with definitions of the essential and the non-essential are recalled by recent Mexican regulations reported here. Faced with a heavy drain on its foreign exchange reserves, the Mexican government has temporarily suspended imports of certain "non-essentials". Included on the list are not only refrigerators, advertisements, catalogs and calendars, but automobiles, trucks and buses as well. Never underestimate the power of a burro!

★
Mexicans may have their own ideas about the essential and the non-essential, but members of the "around 50" age group in the United States have their own ideas, too. According to Department of Commerce officials, members of this age group lead all others in the purchase of hair lotions and brilliantines. But others contributed their share in purchases of shampoos, tonics and related products, which are now running at a rate of more than \$50,000,000 a year. America, it seems, is paying a pretty penny to be pretty.

Personal grooming, however, is apparently not in the same class with personal adornment. Reports from the jewelry and optical fields indicate that wholesalers' sales are running a fifth below a year ago.

★
The broader business picture is different. A recent survey shows that the number of business firms in operation in the United

States has reached an all-time high of about 3,700,000. This compares with the prewar peak of about 3,400,000. While the number of new businesses being launched is now tapering off, liquidations are still low in comparison with the prewar experience.

Coupled with the increase in new businesses is a continued falling off in unemployment. At last report, the number of unemployed had been cut back to 2,000,000--the lowest figure since last Fall.

★
The major bolstering influence on the demand side of the business picture has been the export market--income from foreign investments reached \$520,000,000 last year. It now appears that this favorable situation is not likely to last. Great Britain's precarious position with regard to dollar exchange is already very much to the fore. But it is now evident that most foreign countries have been using up their dollar exchange so rapidly that dollar shortages may materialize in other countries as well before the end of the year, with a corresponding decline in United States exports. Pressure from the dollar shortages may also cause some liquidation of high-grade American securities held in foreign portfolios.

Foreign gold holdings and dollar exchange stood at about twenty billion dollars at the end of March--two and two-tenths billion below the peak. The twenty-billion figure was also seven billion dollars above the amount held at the end of March, 1937. However, this increase in total holdings is proportionately less than the increase in the price of goods entering world trade, so the remaining gold and dollar reserves actually can buy less.

Analysis of American income from foreign investments reveals the importance to us of Latin-America and Canada. Of the \$520,000,000 return on foreign investments, Latin-America supplied \$273,000,000; Canada, \$126,000,000. Petroleum remains the largest single income producer, accounting for \$170,000,000, or more than a fifth of the total.

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SEPTEMBER, CONTENTS



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PUZZLE:

Station Scene, 1957. Find the man who is getting a steady income from U. S. Savings Bonds. He was smart enough to start buying, back in 1947.

Of all the ways of saving up a tidy sum of money, one of the *easiest* and *safest* ways is to invest your money in U. S. Bonds.

You can buy Bonds either through the Payroll Savings Plan at your place of business—or if the Payroll Plan is not available to you, but you *do* have a checking account, through the Bond-a-Month Plan at your local bank.

Both ways repay you \$4 for every \$3 you save, by the time your Bonds mature. Choose the sum you can afford—and start saving today!

**Save the easy,
automatic way —
with U.S. Savings
Bonds**

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THE **Elks** MAGAZINE

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IN THIS ISSUE

We Present—

OUR feature article this month treats with the life and times of the foreign policy of the United States and its diplomatists. This article is written by Stanley Frank, who is best known to our readers as a sports writer. Mr. Frank has, in recent years, branched out into articles of a more general nature and we think you will agree with us that this is a mighty fine thing (M.F.T.).

Two gentlemen, names of Benjamin S. Kelsey and Douglas J. Ingells, collaborated on writing our other featured article this month. It is the story of the war between airmen and sound waves. The latter seems to be the obstacle to flight out of sight, out of sound; and right out of this world. Mr. Kelsey, who is "telling his story" to Mr. Ingells, possesses a background which would indicate that he, more than anyone your editors have ever encountered, knows his stuff. At present he is in charge of Base Service Division in the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field. Mr. Ingells, with notable success, has been writing aviation for the past 15 years.

There is a lot of fraternal news in this issue of your Magazine. The social side of the Grand Lodge Convention in Portland is fully reported on Page 34. The Elks National Foundation presents its Supplementary Report dealing with the scholarships awarded to boys and girls across the country. An account of the Grand Lodge of Sorrow is also contained in our fraternal section. The list of District Deputies appointed by Grand Exalted Ruler Lewis appears on Page 31. It is suggested that lodge members tear out this list for future reference.

The Elk Panel of Public Opinion tells of the admission to the United States, as States, of Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska. We have no doubt that you will find the Poll of Opinion highly interesting. In regard to this Poll, your editors would welcome suggestions as to important questions which might be proposed to our panel members. We think our readers might send us questions which would be of greatest interest and we would like to feel that the questions we ask are those which are exciting the curiosity of the majority of our readers.

It has been suggested that the Newsletter from Washington contain each month the latest developments which would be of major interest to veterans. In future months the Newsletter will incorporate this new feature.

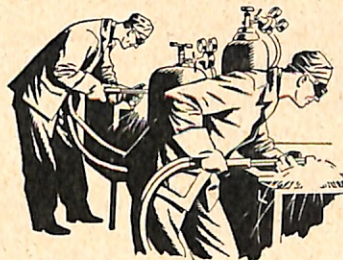
One of the most outstanding features of the recent Convention in Portland was the spectacular parade which traveled the main streets of Oregon's beautiful city. Pictures of many of the floats appear on Pages 36-37-38.

C. P.

THE SKY'S NO LIMIT!

THE ARMY AIR FORCES OFFER TWO GREAT NEW OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG MEN INTERESTED IN AVIATION

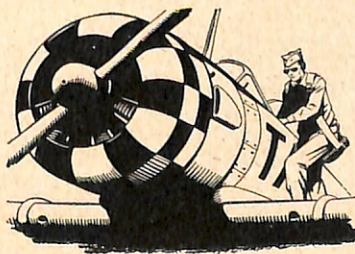
You probably know several young men in your community who are interested in careers in aviation. If so, you can do them a real service by pointing out the two great new programs now open to them in the Army Air Forces.



The first is the Aviation Career Plan — available to high school graduates between 17 and 34 years of age — which enables young men to select the AAF Specialist School they prefer, qualify for it *before* they enlist, and be assured atten-

dance of it following completion of basic training.

The second is the recently reopened Aviation Cadet training program, for unmarried applicants between 18 and 26½ years of age who have completed at least one-half the requirements for a college degree from an accredited



institution, or who can pass a mental examination given by the Army Air Forces. Graduates will be commissioned Second Lieutenants, Army of the United States, and assigned to pilot duty with the AAF. Next class begins October 15.

These two programs give qualified men every chance to build sound careers in a rapidly advancing science. The training they receive in the AAF cannot be duplicated anywhere else at any price. Give these facts to young men you know. By doing so, you can help the Air Forces get the high-caliber men needed in this vital post-war era. Full details are available at any U. S. Army Recruiting Station or AAF Base.

**URGE THE FINEST YOUNG MEN YOU KNOW
TO ENLIST IN THE ARMY AIR FORCES**

U. S. ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE

DIPLOMAT, U.S.A.

by Stanley Frank

**To correct the faults in our Foreign Service,
U. S. diplomats must do a lot of homework**

STUART BLOW, son of a poor Southern carpenter, has talents conspicuous even in Washington, long accustomed to bright, high-minded young men who appear to have sprung full-grown from the head of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Blow worked his way through the University of North Carolina by correcting French papers and operating a laundry agency, and graduated with a Phi Beta Kappa key. To demonstrate that his brains had not gone AWOL during 63 months in the Army with the field artillery, he passed the most difficult and comprehensive examination given by the Government with a score the West Point football team could not run up against Andover.

This superior performance qualified Blow for training in: (1) the Foreign Service as a career diplomat; (2) patient sufferance of violent criticism. Diplomacy is a profession that always has been suspect in America—too often for good reason. In the fishy eyes of the citizens, a diplomat is a cookie-pusher addicted to snobbery, striped pants and the progressive thinking of a Salem witch-hunter.

"That's why I decided on V-E Day to make diplomacy my career," Blow says gravely. "There was a Belgian lieutenant, a good Joe named Georges Martinet, attached to my outfit in Germany. Discussing the problems of the people of Europe in bull sessions with Martinet convinced me that America must take the lead in averting another war. It seems to me that anyone working toward that objective is doing the most important work in the world today."

Lofty sentiments have gone ringing through the Foreign Service since 1907, when competitive examinations for appointments were introduced. No other branch of government consistently attracts more dedicated or intelligent candidates.

There were 5,050 applicants for the diplomatic corps last year and only 146 weathered the shattering, four-day exam in law, history, economics and language, followed by an oral once-over. Among the survivors were 35 Phi Beta Kappas, 38 holders of masters' degrees and, more significantly, 123 veterans with a personal stake in promoting peace.

"We've always had good material," says Seldin Chapin, who recently resigned as Director General of the Foreign Service to become Minister to Hungary. "It's what happens to it later that's bad."

The sudden realization that the faults commonly found in our foreign policy stem largely from methods, not men, is effecting right now a drastic overhauling in the machinery of diplomacy. Any other approach to the problem would be an indictment of our social structure. Because we are a practicing democracy, the United States always has drawn its diplomats from a broader cross-section of the population than other countries. Despite the cynical belief that our representatives abroad are gold-spoon boys intent on preserving vested interests, the great majority of our career diplomats come from the middle class. The Big Three—Yale, Harvard, Princeton—have more alumni than other schools, to be sure, but there are graduates of 316 colleges in the Foreign Service.

England and France traditionally have favored classical scholars from a handful of exclusive schools. The Russians accept only Party members and the Dutch lean toward businessmen. Portugal has an old, famous school for diplomats that gives priority to law graduates, the pattern followed by most Latin and South American countries. We prefer slightly older candidates—in their late twenties—with the emotional stability, general education and horse

sense, derived from experience in a profession or business, that enables them to cope with a variety of situations encountered in the field.

Pointing people in the right direction is no assurance that they will avoid the booby traps that have thrown so many idealists before them. Men have been stationed abroad so long that they have lost their native roots, rendering them incapable of interpreting America for foreigners or analyzing objectively the country to which they are assigned. Foreign Service work in the lower echelons generally is a dreary routine of paper work; to escape boredom, officers frequently fall in with social sets whose attitudes are something less than democratic. Consuls who go to seed in exotic hell-holes are not always Britishers bearing a startling resemblance to George Sanders, the Hollywood chap. Americans also have succumbed to the blandishments of gin and sloe-eyed native girls in the tropics.

Even when a man keeps his feet on the ground and his head strictly on business, he shows an alarming tendency to decline after 40 under the psychological pressures peculiar to his profession. He may be sent to posts that give his family the screaming fidgets. Promotion is slow and often goes to charm boys who are careful and ingratiating rather than aggressive, conscientious fellows. Salaries and expense allowances traditionally have been so low that a man without a private income has been unable to aspire to a top job simply because he hasn't the money to entertain in the manner expected of an ambassador.

Recognition of these occupational hazards of the career diplomat finally impelled the State Department a year ago last August to sponsor a bill incorporating most of the reforms long overdue. In time it may

prove to have been the most important legislation written by the 79th Congress. With the Republic committed to more positive participation in world affairs, it is obvious that any measure calculated to improve the calibre of our diplomacy is top-drawer stuff. Further, our Foreign Service now is not only the largest in the world, but also is America's biggest export business, with 326 branch offices all over the globe. It employs 11,500 people—compared to 4,000 in 1939—and expanding international interests will require an overseas personnel of 16,000 by the end of 1948.

The features of the new act provide for:

1. Salary increases and more liberal expense allowances, permitting a man to accept any post and fulfill the social obligations required of him by protocol even if he has no other source of income.

2. Adoption of the Navy's "promotion up, selection out" merit system, establishing automatic advances in rank which push good men to the top more rapidly. If an officer does not qualify for promotion, he is dismissed from the service. There will be no more of the nonsense of letting an incompetent old China hand or Near East fuddy-duddy hang on in an obscure outpost until he reaches retirement age.

3. Intensive courses giving a quick working knowledge of 41 languages. This vital aspect of the job was so neglected until 1946 that there were sketchy programs only for Chinese, Japanese, Russian and Arabic.

4. The Foreign Service Institute to re-Americanize field officers now brought home at regular, prescribed intervals. The Institute also gives new men basic training and supervises the advance study of experts concentrating on special areas and fields.

Brain and muscle of the revamped Foreign Service is the Institute, a converted eight-story apartment house at 2115 C Street, N. W., in Washington. Recent appointees are briefed here on their duties before going out on their first assignments and, more importantly, old-timers are brought back for the mental stimulation and re-orientation in American trends now recognized as essential. Only one of the four top department heads is a career man in the State Department, an encouraging sign that the red tape and hide-bound tradition which has loused up too much of our—and other countries'—foreign policy eventually will be scrapped.

The director is Dr. William P. Maddox, 45, who is given to the tweeds, pipe and conversation commonly associated with a college professor, which indeed he was at Harvard, Princeton, Penn, Virginia and Oregon after attending Oxford as a Rhodes scholar and doing a hitch in newspaper work. During the war, Maddox was chief of positive intelligence for OSS in London until the Normandy invasion, then served in the

same capacity for the Mediterranean theater. He can be described as a gent who knows the score.

The fascinating re-Americanization and orientation program is supervised by Frank S. Hopkins, 39, a former newspaperman who has no reverence for old-line diplomacy and the parlor tricks of power politics. The language training division is directed by 33-year-old Dr. Henry L. Smith, a linguistic scientist who has no particular fluency in foreign languages himself but can teach anyone

to carry on a lively conversation in Chinese, Turkish or Burmese in two to four months. The one career man prominent in the Institute is Laurence Taylor, who gives freshman diplomats basic training in routine and prepares them for the adjustments they must make to strange cultures.

"About forty per cent of all Foreign Service officers will be war veterans by the end of next year," Dr. Maddox reveals. "It's the best guar-

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Illustrated by WILLIAM CLEAVER

IT'S A MAN'S WORLD



BY DICKSON HARTWELL

WHEN I observe the sometimes tired efforts of Congress to legislate in behalf of the mass of us Americans, I am on occasion inclined to suspect that, as a nation, we are suffering from a diminishing vigor. We appear to be settling into a sotin-our-ways demeanor which will sap our national strength and make us easy prey for the men from Mars when, as some imaginative Sunday papers recurrently predict, they decide to attack and subdue us.

On especially blue Mondays, I find, these suspicions deepen into a mood of gloom which, while not boundless, is at least what the writers of fancy fiction call "pervading". Now, gloom is bad for the system, being a primary cause of bile, and should be dispelled immediately, either by going to a bright musical comedy or by tuning in one of the \$12,000-a-week radio comedians. But radio's twit and tickle men have been in summer hibernation, and bright musical comedies are more difficult to witness than a free concert by Petrillo musicians.

My own, homemade dispelling formula was devised in an hour of desperation while waiting for my wife in the anteroom of a beauty parlor. Being struck by the symptoms, in those depressing surroundings, I picked up one of the numerous homemaking magazines. Therein I read descriptions of new trinkets concocted by quick-witted gentlemen to attract any dollar bills which Milady might possibly declare surplus from the household budget. I've been using this system ever since.

Among these examples of native ingenuity I find perfume holders that work on the principle of the ball-point pen. I discover personalized

egg cups with names like Frank and Alice painted on them. There are miniature vases which can be pinned to a woman's lapel and which will hold not only a small flower, but water. Such things stir up in me an admiration for my fellow man, the gloom dissipates and as for the men from Mars—Pooh!

LATELY, though, I've discovered a novelty of such extraordinary merit that I expect it will sustain a bright and cheerful outlook throughout the whole of the next session of Congress and maybe even through the 1948 elections. It is a doorknob cover. A personalized doorknob cover. Moreover, the ad says it is a "fluffy personalized doorknob cover." It is knitted, has two exquisite tassels which dangle at about key-hole level. It is embellished with a large initial, any one of twenty-six. And it may be had in a half-dozen pastel colors to match, I assume, one's favorite shade of toothbrush handle. Costs but a dollar.

I'm seldom given to reflection on critical national issues. For many years I accepted the observation of Vice-President Marshall that what this country needed was a good five-cent cigar. Recently I've agreed with the stringent humorist who said what we needed was a good five-cent nickel. But now I know that they and all the ten-dollar-word pundits have been wrong. What this country has long hungered for is a good, dollar doorknob cover.

This development will doubtless excite other inventors to new and feverish activity. Now that we've covered doorknobs many surfaces appear obtrusively bald. Ashtrays fairly cry for something crocheted

of fluffy cotton. Viewed in this new light, the telephone is bleak and depressingly black; it needs something in snugly fitting pastel. And salt and pepper shakers, candlesticks, mail boxes, prewar model automobile fenders—the range is limitless. According to some of my friends they might even work up some crocheted covers for radio vice-presidents. The reason there are so many vice-presidents in broadcasting companies, I have just discovered, is psychological. Just as many programs could be put on the air with one-tenth the present number of V-Ps.—recently estimated at 13,325, or more than the total population of Van Buren County, Arkansas. But the programs wouldn't come from contented cyclotrons, or whatever it is the scientists call radio waves. Anybody who goes to work in radio is made a vice-president to keep him happy.

This psychology I have learned from a treatise on employe relations which says, in several thousand words, that workers with a feeling of self-importance and responsibility in their jobs are happier and more efficient. It's easy to imagine the dissatisfaction, for example, of an employe whose only function is to keep track of the company postage stamps and to see that there are plenty of air mail and special deliveries on hand when the boss wants some. Performing this small task day after day would become monotonous and unrewarding and induce a feeling in many people of inferiority, or chronic sourpuss. But it doesn't happen in a broadcasting company. There, as Vice-President in Charge of Postage Stamps, such an employe joyfully shares equal prestige with other employes. The pageboys, messengers, minor clerks and other apprentices are happier about it too. Though their rating is only assistant vice-president they know that as soon as their salary reaches twenty dollars a week they too will join the larger group and receive Sunday-night honorable mention from Mr. Allen.

With this appreciation of psychology, it was no surprise when a taproom acquaintance confided that he had discovered a painless method of creating order out of the chaos of his household. My friend, a famous Washington correspondent I'll call John Larson, unfolded the tale during a twelve-course repast consisting solely of beer.

His home, it seemed, had long been an unhappy place. His wife complained of burdensome work while he merely attended pleasant functions for just a few hours a day. She had to plan everything, including the meals, the children's education and where the next payments were coming from. Life for her was a constant drudgery relieved only on exceedingly rare occasions when she purchased—with money she herself had saved—a new hat.

This feminine point of view is fair—
(Continued on page 27)

What America is Reading

BY NINA BOURNE

Our book reviewer seeks variety this month—from the hazards of country-life to baseball history

YOU should be glad that S. J. Perelman, a man expressly designed by nature to live in New York City, made the ghastly mistake of buying a farm in Bucks County, Pa. The grass, the trees, the ants, the butterflies, immediately recognizing Perelman as someone they could take, ganged up on him. *Acres and Pains, a Guide to Country Loafing*, is Perelman's revenge.

"There are no chiggers in an aircooled movie," he says pettishly, "and a corner delicatessen at dusk is more exciting than any rainbow. Any dietitian will tell you," he adds, "that a running foot of apple strudel contains four times the vitamins of a bushel of beans."

You may think that Perelman is needlessly bitter. Do not make the mistake of passing judgment until you hear his side of the story. I cite the case of S. J. Perelman vs. Weeds:

"The weeds native to the Pennsylvania countryside," he writes, "surpass in luxuriance anything you would encounter in the jungles of French Equatorial Africa. One variety I raised last summer had the sly hangdog phiz of a bookie and whispered off-color jokes every time I passed."

Or take this disillusioned agrarian's report on the joys of keeping dogs in the country. His first dog was a chow who bit people continually. Wang was traded for a collie who brought home skunks. Laddie Boy was turned in for a Kerry who ate maids. "At last, in desperation, we bought a bloodhound, a timid thing with gentle eyes like a fawn. The man swore she was barely able to walk, much less attack anybody. A fortnight later she knocked down a state trooper, stole his pistol, and held up a cigar store in Doylestown."

And that, of course, is only the beginning. There is the matter of handy men: "I have had seven handy men named Lufe since I went back to the soil. One of them was really two twelve-year-old boys who stood on each other's shoulders and shirked as a team."

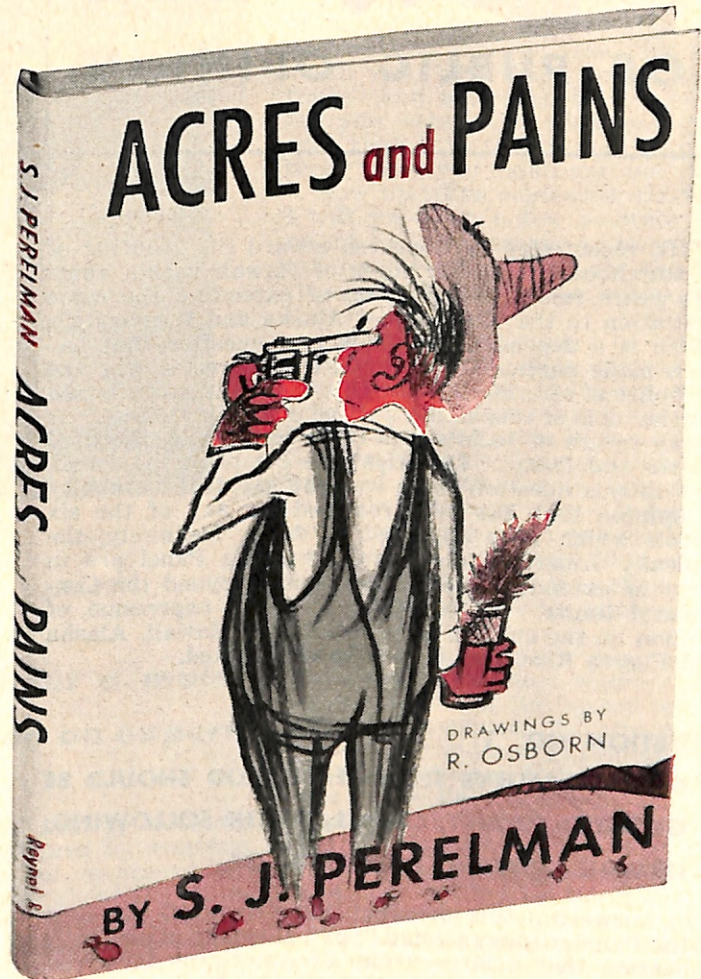
And the wonderful effect of country life on the children: "Their dexterity and knowledge of country lore is fabulous. They have learned to perform a thousand disagreeable chores around the house. If I need a bean bag dropped into the plumbing to tie up the water supply, I can count on the service of two experts."

And there is some very good stuff about growing one's own vegetables, the well-known "quiet" of the country, cows, weekend guests, and other fearful phenomena."

Acres and Pains is a little book. Just 126 pages. At least 100 of them are suitable for framing. (Reynal & Hitchcock, \$2.00)

THE COLLECTED TALES OF E. M. FORSTER

These twelve tales contain a combination of attitudes rarely found in one writer. First, there is the coolest sort of deadpan satire: Mr. Forster does up his stuffed shirts as casually and efficiently as, let us say, Maugham. Second, there is a childlike awe at the beauty and wonder of life: every story has a mystic strain, and all but



two deal with the supernatural and the mysterious.

In *The Story of a Panic*, for example, a smug, matter-of-fact but rather decent British tourist in Italy describes a pagan miracle which he witnessed—without realizing that he has not the slightest understanding of what happened. The reader (who is, of course, neither smug nor matter of fact, thanks to Mr. Forster's delicate cueing) has the pleasure of understanding, a great deal more than the narrator, about the odd behavior and final disappearance of the obnoxious young English boy named Eustace.

The Celestial Omnibus is a very sassy story about a learned man, the President of a Literary Society. He is taken up to heaven in a bus and when faced with the authors and heroes of the Great Works on which he is an Authority is at once so frightened and pompous and kill-joy that he comes to a bad end—while the unschooled child who led him there has a fine time.

The Machine Stops projects our civilization into a future century when the Machine rules Man. Society is enclosed in a single vast machine, a super-science mechanical beehive in the bowels of our globe. All food, education, communication, law and religion are provided by the Machine. And the handful of radicals who seek the surface of the earth are despised as "unmechanical" traitors and outcasts. This is the story of what happens when finally the Machine stops. It is told from the point

(Continued on page 28)



The Panel members are almost united on the important question of Statehood for Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico.

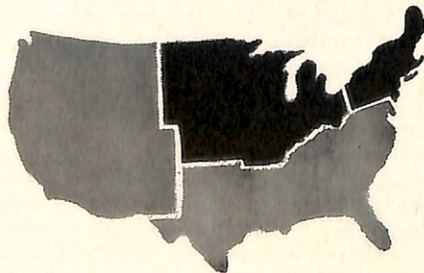
THE recent step by Congress toward the granting of statehood to the Territory of Hawaii within about two years raises the question of extending the same invitation to the Territory of Alaska and Puerto Rico, which is a dependency. This is a question that has been made particularly pointed by the recent war and its political aftermath. For this reason it was selected for the topic of this month's Panel of Public Opinion. A heavy return of ballots was received from the Exalted Rulers and District Deputies who comprise the Panel, and on this question there was the greatest unanimity of opinion that has been received for any of the six Panels which have appeared to date. Definitely, the typically American men who form the Panel are in favor of extending the United States beyond the Continental limits. To obtain a complete expression of opinion on the subject of statehood for Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico, two questions were asked.

QUESTION NO. 1

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT STATEHOOD SHOULD BE GRANTED TO ANY, OR ALL, OF THE FOLLOWING: HAWAII, ALASKA, PUERTO RICO?

In answering this question, more than 90 per cent of the Panel members voted "yes", showing an emphatic indication that a large group of Americans favor expansion of the Country either to the East or to the West. Only slightly more than eight per cent oppose the admission of any of the three to the Union. The remaining one per cent did not register an opinion.

In addition to the national figures, the returns were analyzed on a sectional basis. This was done by dividing the 48 States into four geographical areas, as shown on the accompanying map. Listed below are the percentages of the total replies received from each section. Totals are not 100 per cent because a few members of the Panel did not reply to the question.



	<i>For Admission</i>	<i>Against Admission</i>
12 Northern States	87%	12%
9 Eastern States	92%	8%
16 Southern States	88%	9%
11 Western States	95%	4%

The second question brought an interesting response, with the largest number of Panel members favoring the admission of Alaska. Here is the question and the returns on a national basis.

QUESTION NO. 2

IN THE EVENT THAT YOU DO NOT APPROVE OF ADMITTING ALL THREE TO THE UNION, WHICH DO YOU FAVOR ADMITTING?

Favor admitting:

Hawaii 77%.....Alaska 87%.....Puerto Rico 60%

When the answers to Question No. 2 were analyzed on a geographical basis, it was noted that the greatest difference of opinion was among Panel members who live in the Western States.

	<i>Hawaii</i>	<i>Alaska</i>	<i>Puerto Rico</i>
North	75%	85%	59%
East	75%	86%	61%
South	83%	87%	70%
West	78%	93%	50%

COMMENTS:

Our Country needs unity and this would go a long way toward furthering it.

Yes, if statehood is honestly desired.

They have earned statehood. They were loyal during the War and should have a voice in our affairs.

At present we are a single unit for defense. Let's keep it that way.

Yes, with the reservation that 75 per cent of the qualified voters are in favor and understand the duties and privileges of statehood.

Definitely Alaska and Hawaii. Puerto Rico would be an asset if properly administered.

These are our frontiers. Should be controlled by Federal Government without curtailments which would exist under state government.

Uncertainty of world conditions make this the wrong time to admit any of the three. As States these places would make our defense stronger.

They are close to us, need assistance and are not strong enough to stand alone.

Hawaii and Alaska have proved their worth and are mature enough to deserve citizenship.

Alaska by all means, if residents desire admission to the Union.

They would advance more rapidly if admitted and would add to our strength.

Added vast expense of government employees, but in favor if they want our governmental inefficiency.

I fully believe in doing anything to block Russia.

ROD and GUN



BY TED TRUEBLOOD

If you want to shoot a mule-deer, don't count on an expert.

DON'T ever go mule-deer hunting with an expert. Hire a guide if you must, or go with Uncle Jim who's killed his buck every Fall for 25 years, if you like, but beware of the man who considers himself an authority. He'll jinx you.

Once, I thought I was hot. I knew practically everything about deer—and the letdown was terrific.

Before I was married, my future wife and I worked on the same newspaper. She was an enthusiastic hunter, and she had been deer-hunting seven times without getting her buck. I said, "I'll take you hunting, and I'll promise you'll get your deer. There's nothing to it."

Before the season opened, I did some scouting and I located a nice bunch of deer on a high divide about 60 miles from town. We arrived there at dawn on the first Sunday of the open season. I led her up a hog-back for about a mile, and then we circled around the mountain until we came to a point between two draws that sloped down toward the road. Just as it was getting light enough to shoot we sat down on this point to await the deer which would be driven up toward us by the hunters below.

Shortly after the sun came up we heard a noise in the hollow beneath us, and in a few minutes three deer, a big, four-point buck (eight-point Eastern count), a little two-pointer

and a doe, walked into an opening. They had been alarmed by someone below, and were not aware of us. Since they were only about 125 yards away and the big buck afforded a perfect target, I whispered to Ellen to take him.

She shot and he went down. The doe and little buck started bounding up the slope opposite us, but they stopped when they were about 200 yards away. Ellen said, "Shoot! Shoot!" but I refused.

I said, "One deer is enough to carry out in one day and, besides, I want to go deer hunting again."

So I didn't kill the little buck, and I did go deer hunting a couple of weeks later and I did get another just about like him.

The next Fall I took her on a one-day deer hunt again, in a different location. This time she didn't connect until about 11 a.m., but I still had time to carry her deer down to the car and drive back to Boise before dark.

She thought I was good, and then we were married. That Fall we spent the entire deer season, from October 5 to November 5, hunting deer, and we didn't even scare one! Everything I did was wrong. I saw deer in the breaks of the Deadwood a few days before the season opened, but when we went back there to hunt they had moved out. We hunted a week on the South Fork of the Salmon River,

but the deer there were in the higher range and we didn't get a shot. We moved over to Crooked River, but by the time we got there the deer had gone on through to lower country. We thought we could head them off on the Boise River, but we missed them again. All the venison we ate on the entire trip was a liver that some more fortunate hunter gave us.

That took all the expertness out of me. I'm very modest about my deer-hunting ability now. I'll even admit that I've been lucky sometimes—and it's much harder to admit you were lucky when you got a deer than it is to say you were unlucky when you didn't get one.

Now that I've confessed, however, I will set down a few pointers that might be of assistance to the white-tail hunter going West for the first time, or the lad on his initial hunt this Fall.

One thing that should be kept in mind is that most mule deer are migratory. Of course, there are exceptions to this: deer winter and summer in the same areas in some places such as Malheur County, Oregon, or some of the California ranges. In general, however, they spend the summer in the high mountains at elevations of 5,000 to 10,000 feet, and move down in the Fall to their lower winter range where the snow doesn't get so deep.

Early in the season they usually are found in the high country. During the middle of the season hunters find them migrating, usually moving at night if the moon is full, and bedding up in the brush during the day. Late in the Fall, especially if it is a year when the snows come early, the deer are likely to be found on their winter range. This Fall migration of mule deer, caused by the mountainous country in which they are found, makes hunting them vastly different from hunting whitetails, which usually spend the entire year in an area of only a few square miles.

ANOTHER difference in hunting mule deer and whitetails is caused by the open nature of the country in most of the West. Mule deer prefer brush land or open timber with scattered patches of grass, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany and snowbrush. Most of the whitetails I have seen were closer than 100 yards: dense timber and underbrush where they are found prevent longer shots. I frequently have seen mule deer from half a mile to a mile away, however.

It is true that most mule deer, just like most whitetails, are killed at ranges of less than 100 yards. This is because the average hunter can't hit a deer much farther, however; not because he doesn't see them. While the eastern woods hunter has no need for a long-range rifle, and is amply equipped with a .35 Remington, .32 Winchester Special or .303 Savage with iron sights, the mule-deer hunter of the West should have a rifle capable of hitting

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OUT OF SOUND

BY COL. BENJAMIN S. KELSEY

(as told to Douglas J. Ingells)

It is going to take time, money and human lives to turn the supersonic fantasy into reality.

THE other day a serious young pilot came into my office at Wright Field, the Army Air Forces test center in Dayton, Ohio, and enthusiastically exclaimed, "The fellow who flies that supersonic airplane sure is lucky. I'd like to fly that fast myself."

When I told him there wasn't a man-carrying aircraft today that could fly faster than sound he seemed dejected and let down. Then he explained that he honestly thought from all the current newspaper stories and articles about supersonics that we had airplanes which could fly at 1,000 miles an hour, or faster, and he wanted to get into this adventurous new field. Unfortunately, this is too close to the general opinion at the moment.

Flying at the speed of sound or faster may be exciting to think about, but, for the time being, at least, the average person will have to be content with fanciful dreams of rocketing to the moon. While our scientists and foremost aeronautical engineers are confident that some day we will reach these speeds, it is going to take lots of time, barrels of money and many human lives to turn the fantasy into fact.

History bears this out, for in 1936 our high speeds for all practical purposes were about 300 miles per hour and last year, a whole decade later, top speeds were little more than 500. In June, a P-80 Shooting Star was clocked at 623.8 miles an hour, returning the world speed record to the United States for the first time in twenty-four years. We have no reason to believe that the next jump to just over 700mph.; which is the approximate speed of sound at sea-level, will be any less difficult. The estimated cost of increasing an airplane's speed as

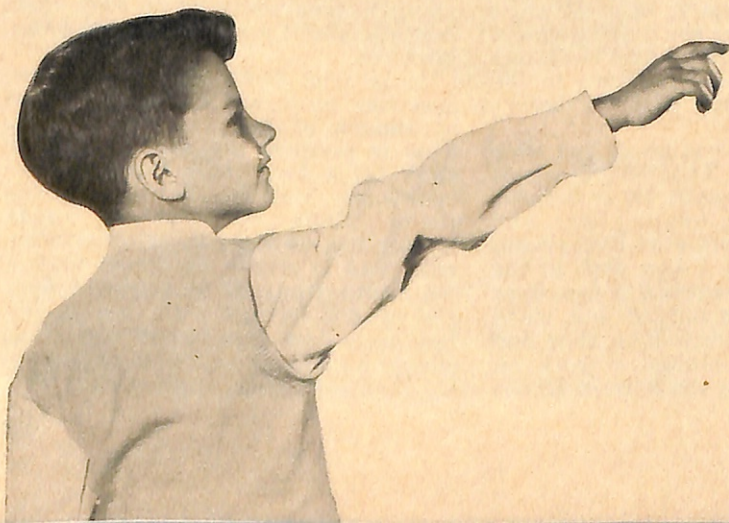
SUBSONIC

100 TO 450 (M.P.H.)



Illustrated by ROBERT DE POSTELS

The nearest thing to the practical supersonic airliner design may be the folded paper airplanes that the youngsters toss about their classrooms.



SONIC

SPEED OF SOUND 663 TO 761 (M.P.H.)

SUPERSONIC

800 TO ? (M.P.H.)



de Postels

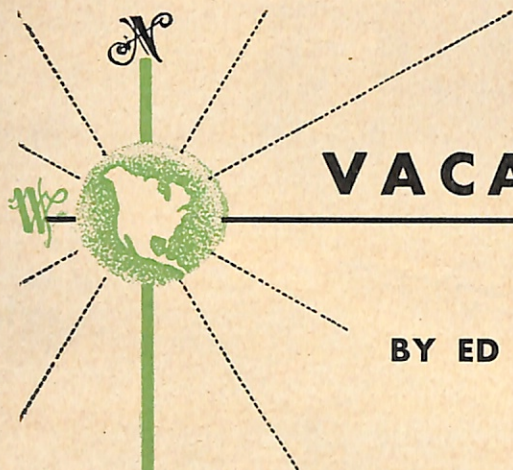
little as 20 miles per hour, for instance, may be figured as one year of research and \$20,000,000. Moreover, the price per mile will unquestionably double or triple itself as we reach speeds penetrating the sonic regions. In fact, scientific opinion admonishes, the new era of exploration will be far more costly and dangerous, and progress relatively slower, because of the need for patient, academic approaches to the problems. No amount of glib talk, table-pounding or over-enthusiasm is going to do anything more than increase the cost in money and lives, with little or no effect on the actual rate of progress.

About four years ago, for example, on a test flight exploring the peculiar and unknown effects of air reactions at speeds approaching those of sound, I had a perfectly good, strong fighter plane fall apart around me five miles in the sky over the San Fernando Valley. Yet, about a year ago, England lost one of her best pilots when Geoffrey DeHavilland was killed in the break-up of the very latest experimental type jet airplane while he was crowding the still mysterious barrier that keeps us from knowing how fast is fast. So, in spite of all the advancements made in aeronautics during the pressure years of the late war, we are still beset with most of the worries and problems which make very high-speed flight a difficult challenge.

True, we have come a long way. Our highly-streamlined jet airplanes—utilizing a new kind of propulsion principle which itself was centuries in development—have attained speeds in level flight which ten years ago we thought were quite improbable. Today it is nothing too out-of-the-ordinary to read of a pilot taking off in a jet plane and streaking across the continent, coast-to-coast, in little over four hours. Our experimental rocket missiles arcing up into the stratosphere, and beyond, from desert bases reach recorded speeds of 2,000, even 3,000 miles per hour, proving that giant man-made machines *can* pierce the sonic sphere. There is also talk and hope that sometime soon a bullet-shaped transonic airplane design, the Bell XS-1, may rocket itself through the air with a pilot at its controls and surpass the speed of sound. And, more and more each day, words like *sonic*, *transonic*, *supersonic*, *shock-wave*, *compressibility* and *Mach-Number* are creeping into our vocabularies.

But for all of this strange new language and the complex meanings of the technical terms being tossed about, the real factor is simply the terrific impact-forces of air at high speeds. Here is the crux of the problem: when speeds reach sonic magnitudes, air no longer is friendly. While we know that gentle breezes are refreshing and pleasantly cooling, we also respect the power of the

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VACATIONS UNLIMITED

BY ED TYNG

Virginia's great charm lies in her scenic beauty, the hospitality of her people and her historic landmarks

FOR the vacationist whose holiday is in September or October, there can be no happier thought than Virginia, whether it be the Skyline Drive through the Shenandoah and the Blue Ridge Parkway, in the mountains of the western portion of the Old Dominion, or tidal Virginia, the birthplace of much of this America. In the autumn the mountains of Virginia are colorful and comfortable; the shimmering heat that often melts asphalt in the streets of the cities has lifted, and exploration of the paths of the founders of this Country is made under the most favorable conditions.

The starting point of a Virginia tour will depend upon how well the tourist likes history and how assiduous he is in reliving it. For in Virginia history cannot be escaped; it envelops the visitor from all sides. In a country where anything over 300 years old is ancient, Virginia cities and monuments may properly be considered among the most ancient, and probably the most impressive—thanks, in part, to the elaborate care with which shrines and monuments have been preserved and maintained, often through the painstaking work of small private organizations of which the organization that maintains Mount Vernon is such a striking example.

If it is the western mountains in which one is primarily interested, Front Royal is the starting point of the Skyline Drive, 96 miles long. This highway goes along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, rising eventually to 3,680 feet, with many overlooks that give superb views of the Shenandoah Valley to the west and the Piedmont section of orchards, wooded hills and fields to the east. The Skyline Drive runs into the Blue Ridge Parkway, which has been completed so far as the Virginia portion is concerned. The Blue Ridge Parkway is a 484-mile highway that connects the Shenandoah National Park with the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee.

The motorist may continue leisurely down this wonderful highway to the popular Fall resorts of Asheville, Southern Pines, Aiken and other sections where reservations are not likely to be had during the sum-

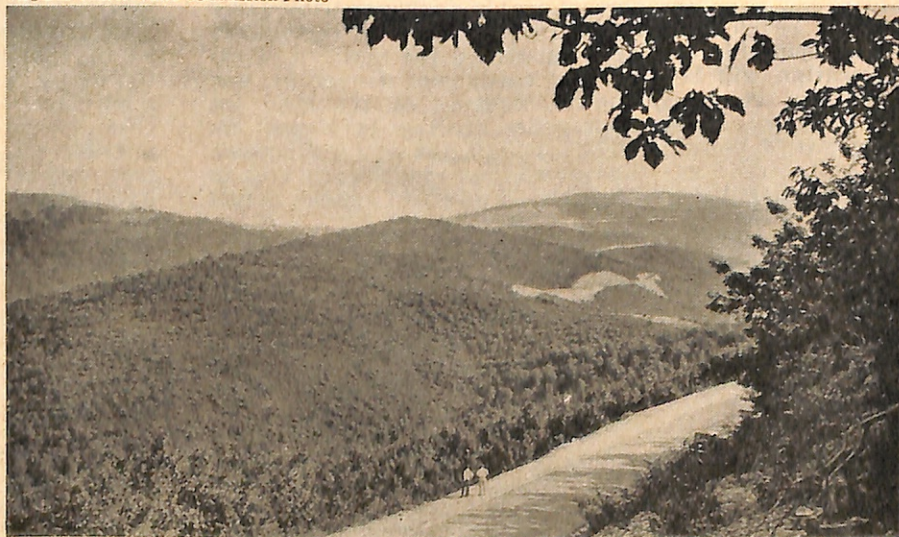
mer months, or turn toward the coast and explore historic Virginia. Or he may begin with historic Virginia and end his journey along the Skyline. The chief charm of the Shenandoah National Park section is the 220 miles of trails that lead to streams, waterfalls, cliffs, hollows and mountaintops that are not accessible to the motor car. Those who are interested in the hiking angle should write to the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club in Washington, which maintains shelters and lean-tos and which charges small fees for their use. For those who wish to use horses, Skyland and Big Meadows are the places where they may be had by the hour or day.

Those who have seen Paul Green's latest major historical pageant, "The Common Glory", which had its premiere near Williamsburg in July, will be seized with a desire to visit that city, Jamestown, Monticello and other places featured in the play that is a fitting companion to the "Lost Colony", produced by Green at Roanoke Island. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that Roanoke Island is within a day's easy motoring trip of Norfolk, through which most of the rail, bus and boat tourists are introduced into historic Virginia, usually via the night boat down Chesapeake Bay from Baltimore.

It has been mentioned that the visitor to Virginia cannot escape history, which manifests itself in charmingly unimportant as well as in more ponderous ways. For example, there is the big sycamore in Jamestown, growing between the tombs of James Blair and his wife,

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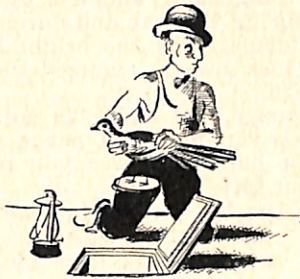
Virginia Conservation Commission Photo



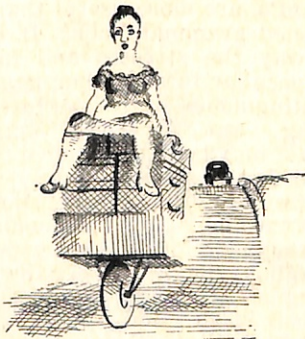
The Skyline Drive is a mountain top boulevard.

Gadget & Gimmick Department

By W. C. BIXBY



YOU don't have to be a millionaire to be robbed. Lots of ordinary people like you and me are robbed every day. This dismal thought is leading up to the idea of a strong little floor safe to be installed in your home. Being a floor safe, it fits into the floor and holds onto your valuables with all its might. It can be concealed by a small rug (or a large one if you wish) and is imbedded in 400 pounds of concrete. You can get it in a key or combination style and if it's a combination you want you can make up your own and change it from time to time. This will help confuse the situation. You can store that abalone shell you got in San Francisco and other valuables in it and go out of an evening without a bit of worry.



WHEN a family man goes on a motoring trip (taking his wife) he is faced with problems. This is an understatement. When he goes on any trip with his wife, he is faced with problems. But let's confine ourselves to motoring trips since that's what I want to talk to you about. It never matters whether

the trip is just an overnight devil-may-care excursion to Newark or whether it is an honest-to-gosh expedition all the way to Pittsburgh, the problems remain the same. The big one is, "What to do with all the junk the little woman drags with her?" Automobiles and their luggage compartments were designed by men for men. Obviously the eight suitcases and the wardrobe trunk won't get in the car. But there is a collapsible trailer now made that may solve the problem. The trailer can fit into the luggage compartment when collapsed. It can carry 400 pounds of your wife's luggage which should be at least half of it. It has a single pneumatic tire, canvas body, aluminum tubing and one man can fasten it in place on the rear bumper. If, when using this trailer, you still can't carry all your wife's luggage, buy a large truck or don't go at all.



THERE are a few things funnier-looking than a man at a tea party where they serve tea. This tired comedy situation has been used before and probably will be used again by Hollywood in some of its pictures. But, personally, I feel it is time to put a stop to poking fun at a male who is supposed to juggle tea cups, plates and napkins while lighting cigarettes for ladies. To aid this fight some designer has fashioned a plate shaped like an artist's palette. You stick your thumb through a handle-like hole in the plate and the plate itself rests back on your forearm. There are indented places for a cup and some food. This is one item you could buy your wife and use yourself.



HERE is a blessing for the occasional golfer. Instead of buying golf shoes which he may use only a few times a year, he can buy these attachable cleats. They fit on any street shoe and can be locked in place quickly with a simple twist of the locking key. The cleat is adjustable to any size shoe, has the standard spikes on it and is rustproof. The only thing left for the occasional golfer to do now is go out and buy a set of golf clubs.



IF YOU want to live dangerously, here is the way to do it. All you have to do is buy one of these new knife-throwing games. The game consists of hanging a target on a wall and, like in darts, throwing a set of balanced knives at the bullseye. The makers of this game (?) call it the result of a search for a simple, healthful game which both sexes can play. The point about both sexes' playing the game is, I think, an ill-chosen one to publicize. Who can foresee the consequences of a mixed crowd playing this game? Women are notoriously emotional and I'd hesitate to give one a balanced knife, much less a whole set of them. The manufacturers claim this game has met with some success in men's clubs. Now this is where such a pastime belongs. Let the men toss the balanced knives in the sanctity of their clubs while the women hurl their barbed comments across bridge tables. That way, not too many people can get hurt.

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Diplomat, U. S. A.

(Continued from page 5)

antee I know of a sounder, more progressive foreign policy for the United States. These men haven't been attracted to diplomacy by the glamor of far-off places. All that was knocked out of them during the war.

"They've shown qualities of leadership we need. They're older and more sophisticated than the kids who once thought it was fashionable to ape foreign customs and attitudes. A few still may go for the social prestige associated with the job, but the chances are they'll be weeded out during the three-year probationary period now in effect for all new officers. If they're not spotted, the unexciting work they've got to handle for the first four or five years will discourage them."

When Dr. Maddox says the Foreign Service is a disenchanting grind, he is not groping for words. A recent survey showed only 18 per cent of the State Department's work abroad—the province of the Foreign Service—has to do with policy or politics, the preserve of the big boys. The lower ranks are occupied with commercial matters or take care of the administrative and consular work—visas, citizenship, protection of nationals and business interests—which comprise the bulk of the career man's job. The youth who goes into the Foreign Service hopped up with visions of glittering parties, romantic intrigues and cloak-and-dagger espionage is the victim of a great delusion or too many movies.

"Pageantry is passing out with royalty, which doesn't seem to be steady work any more," Taylor declares. "Some protocol is pretty silly, of course, but certain customs serve a purpose in establishing accord among strangers. A diplomat going to a new post is in much the same spot as a man meeting a brother-in-law for the first time. He doesn't know anything about the other fellow, but once the ice is broken all formality is dropped. Until he learns the ropes, a new man depends on somebody in the mission, usually an old, native clerk, to tell him the more obvious mistakes he should avoid."

In Siam, for instance, it's a dreadful *gaucherie* to cross the legs in a native's presence. Englishmen do not shake hands indiscriminately, but a Frenchman is miffed if you don't mitt him every five minutes like a long-lost co-maker. The diplomat who neglects to wear a Panama hat during the summer in Norway might just as well appear in public without his pants. Throughout Scandinavia, men tip hats to one another on the street but in France the hat is tipped only to people of the same, or higher, rank and that goes for women, too. In designating a distant object, Americans and Britishers point with the finger. The nose commonly

is used for the same purpose by three-quarters of the people in the world.

"The chief rule of conduct is not to be conspicuous," Taylor adds. "It's proper for a Frenchman to kiss a lady's hand, but an American does it so awkwardly that he looks like a dam' fool. So we don't kiss hands."

Taylor recalls one *cause célèbre* that had diplomatic circles in a perfect tizzy. Happened in 1933 at Copenhagen when the German minister pulled a boner by issuing invitations to a reception written in German. Protocol requires the use of the language native to the country, or French in all diplomatic communications. The other legations regarded the *faux pas* as a grievous affront to their national honor, or something, and every minister, including the Chinese, answered the invitation in his own language to retaliate the German's snub. Nobody liked the bum, anyway.

A MEMBER of the diplomatic corps is not expected to lead the private life of an anchorite, but there are three taboos he must observe. Going overboard for drink, dames or debts is cause for instant recall and probably dismissal. Running up bills is a very bad show. Shortly before the war, an Argentinian in The Netherlands legation got into the hole for \$200,000. Diplomatic immunity protected him from legal action, but there was no law that prevented the aroused Dutch from broadcasting the story until an Argentinian became synonymous with a welsher in Holland. The incident was so damaging to the prestige of the Argentine government that it finally paid off the creditors, although it was not responsible for the debt.

One aspect of the young diplomat's work that gets an intensive going-over at the Institute is preparation of political and economic reports which exert a profound influence on the policy laid down by the State Department. In effect, a diplomat is a fancy reporter responsible for evaluating the social forces that shape the destinies of people everywhere.

In the old, free-and-easy days, this was a chore casually kissed off by re-writing items from the papers or repeating gossip heard at cocktail parties. Today the young men in missions abroad get out into the back country, talking to the people, listening to their gripes against their government, keeping Washington posted on trends in public opinion and anticipating the results of elections. A foreigner stationed in Washington in 1940 and '44 would have been wronger than Hitler on our presidential elections had he believed what he read in the papers. Similarly, our people in England in the

summer of 1945 would have been collecting their salaries under false pretenses had they failed to appraise correctly the causes behind the Laborites' overwhelming victory at the polls.

Up to this point, the Institute parallels procedures long in vogue in other countries, with minor variations stemming from our national character. What makes the Institute unique among its opposite numbers throughout the world is the language instruction, which is interesting technically, and the orientation program, which is significant psychologically. The revolutionary approach to foreign languages, adopted by the Army during the war and developed so spectacularly by the bright boys at the Institute, is summed up by Dr. Smith.

"Language," he says, "is not the scratches you make on paper with your fist but the noises you make with your face."

Since the big idea is to give the student familiarity with a new tongue as quickly as possible, no effort is made to teach reading, writing or grammar at first. These refinements of language, it has been found, are acquired faster under this system than by the old, formal methods you were taught in school. The object is not to have a man read classical literature or write in elegant phrases but to get him into conversation with the common, little man.

A fair degree of fluency in any language can be achieved in three months of drilling with a native speaker or informant, who gives the student pronunciation, accent and intonation under the supervision of a linguistic scientist trained to analyze the structure of a language, even though he may not speak it himself. Special records and a Soundscribe, used by the student for listening and comparing his speech with the informant's, are more useful than old-fashioned grammar books. It is the only way the stresses and intonations peculiar to every language can be distinguished by ear. A foreigner hearing an American exclaim "Baby!" may be flabbergasted to find the word can refer to a lovely, leggy creature as well as an infant. A native would know immediately, from the inflection, what to expect.

"English taught by writing and reading is one of the toughest languages to learn," Smith says, "but by this method it's a cinch. Complicated tone systems make Chinese, Russian, Polish, Siamese and Burmese difficult, although anyone can form a simple sentence in them after a few sessions with an informant and a linguistic scientist. Maybe the toughest of all languages to learn are the American Indian dialects. I'm glad we don't have international relations

with those babies. Japanese is almost as easy as Spanish, the simplest of the foreign languages, because it has so few inconsistencies."

Once a student is familiar with the oral system, he can apply it to any language with astonishing speed. Some time ago our consulate at Salonika, Greece, suddenly was saddled with refugees fleeing the guerrilla fighting in the north. The refugees spoke only a Macedonian dialect of Serbo-Croatian and the staff knew only Greek, Turkish and French. Smith air-mailed a batch of records and manuals to a man in Salonika who had gone through the Institute and the situation was under control in a few weeks.

Formerly, a diplomat transferred from Paris to Peiping, or Buenos Aires to Ankara, was strictly on his own in learning his new language requirements, and he didn't do so well. Today there are field installations at Beirut and Cairo for teaching Arabic, Turkish, Greek and French, and similar set-ups are in Peiping, Nanking and Shanghai for Chinese. If we can convince the Russians the whole thing is not a dark plot, a language center will be opened in Moscow. The Beirut installation is directed by Charles Ferguson, who is a formidable man among linguistic wizards. Ferguson, only 27, has a working knowledge of Arabic, Bengali, Russian, French, Spanish, German, Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Japanese and the Anglo-Saxon argot popular on the streets of his native Philadelphia.

IN ATTEMPTING to correct the faults hitherto stemming from man-fail-

ure in our diplomacy, the Institute is not shooting in the dark. Last year, in a burst of soul-searching, all people in the field were asked to express their gripes and make recommendations that would contribute to better working conditions. Most suggestions were adopted in the bill passed by Congress.

"One difficulty with our men abroad," Hopkins says, "is that they're caught in a conflict of cultures. They can't be participating members of other societies, yet to do a job they must be more than mere observers. It's a tough adjustment to make. In the past, some men tended to take refuge in their Americanism and isolate themselves from foreigners while others went native and became expatriates. It's funny, but there were more stuffed shirts from Podunkville than from Harvard."

UNDER the new law, career diplomats will not be abroad for protracted periods that detach them from the influences that constantly are reshaping America. They are brought home on leave, with pay, for two months every other year and there is a rule that they must be stationed in Washington for three successive years before their fifteenth year in service.

The Institute will be their GHQ, bringing them up to date on labor-management relations, trends in public opinion and technological and cultural trends. They will be sent to Universities for advanced training as area specialists or experts in economics, international law and agriculture. Others will be assigned to the War College or sent out on lend-

lease to industry and other governmental agencies.

Although nobody ever will get rich on a diplomat's pay, it now is possible for a man to make a living in the Foreign Service. The same statement could not have been made a year ago. An appointee starts at \$3,300 a year, compared to \$2,500 under the old scale, plus post allowances for rent and differences in the cost of living, which can go as high as \$1,500 a year in Buenos Aires. An officer can go up to \$13,500 a year in salary and then, if appointed an ambassador or minister, will get anywhere from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year, depending on what his assignment is.

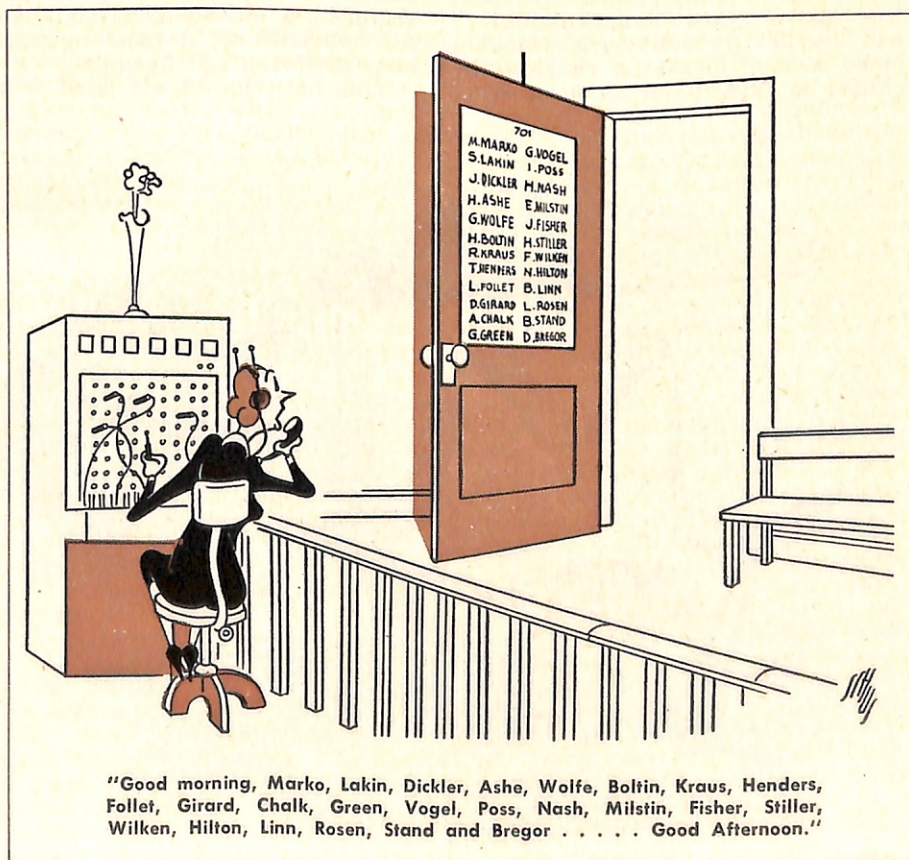
On straight salary, American diplomats are the best paid in the world, but there is a gimmick that still must be ironed out. It concerns the entertainment and representation allowances which continue to balk a man without a private source of income from accepting the ambassadorship in a major capitol. Congress has been asked to approve expenses ranging from \$2,500 to \$20,000 a year which, even if granted, will put our careerists below British, French, Canadian, Russian, Brazilian and Peruvian envoys. The British ambassador to Washington, for example, is paid only \$14,000 a year, but he gets an extra \$70,000—tax-free—to spread around on entertainment and good will.

MORE liberal allowances are in the works and men will be eligible for them faster under the "promotion up, selection out" merit system. There are six classes of Foreign Service officers and, with the exception of Class VI, the lowest, a man must go up in grade every eight years or get out of the service. Mandatory promotions, combined with better pay, will take the curse off a particularly objectionable aspect of our diplomacy—the appointment of rich campaign contributors to choice ambassadorships to settle political obligations. This practice hardly makes for good morale among careerists, but it's not quite as widespread now as the skeptics would have you believe. On April 15th, thirty-six chiefs of missions abroad were men who came up from the ranks while eighteen were political appointees. It marked the highest proportion of career men in top spots in the history of the Foreign Service.

Hoping that these reforms will improve our international relations may be a flagrant exercise in grasping at straws, but there is a more substantial safety net for all of us. In twenty years, or thereabouts, most of the diplomats making and implementing foreign policy will be veterans of the last (sic) war.

"They're a good, conscientious bunch," Seldin Chapin comments. "The only trouble with some is that they haven't a sense of humor. They're awfully grim."

As the saying goes, it's a small—and grim—world.



"Good morning, Marko, Lakin, Dickler, Ashe, Wolfe, Boltin, Kraus, Henders, Follet, Girard, Chalk, Green, Vogel, Poss, Nash, Milstin, Fisher, Stiller, Wilken, Hilton, Linn, Rosen, Stand and Bregor . . . Good Afternoon."

Out of Sound

(Continued from page 11)

wind and run for shelter from the destructive forces of a hurricane. Likewise, enjoyment and fear are common to flying. Although flight at normal speeds of 150 to 250 miles an hour can be smooth and comfortable, it becomes hazardous and uncomfortable at speeds approaching sound, forcing us to hide behind the ramparts of scientific know-how and design development.

The force of air on any object at 600 miles an hour, for instance, is 100 times what it is at 60 and may reach a pressure of half a ton per square foot as speeds are increased. You can compare this, as far as safety is concerned, to sitting behind your automobile windshield with two-and-a-half tons of coal piled on it.

This sort of problem faces the designer of our high-speed aircraft. Any break in the skin of an airplane, even as small as a lost rivet, could let in air pressures which might build up to explosive proportions. It may be that in the near future our airplane designers and builders will have to take lessons from the boilermakers.

Not only do we have these impact forces to contend with, but we have a whole new family of related problems due to the change of the type of airflow involved as we try to invade the supersonic zones. It is not that such speeds are unattainable, but simply that we are now closely approaching a transition range from one kind of air reaction to another. Yesterday's ballistics are fast becoming today's aerodynamics.

For that matter, any pilot who finds himself rifling along through the air at approximately 1,000 feet per second might as well be in a bullet traveling at the speed of sound. At these speeds strange things happen.

A pilot in a high-speed dive, for example, may suddenly have his airplane start to buck and pitch like a wild bronc; become uncontrollable and shimmy and shudder to the accompaniment of fiendish noises as though Gremlins were ripping off huge sheets of the skin with ice tongs and pea-shooting at each other with the rivets. Trying to recover, he has to come to fairly low altitudes before his controls bring any response. Shock-waves, or sound waves, at work are responsible for the racket and for upsetting the smooth flow of air about the plane, causing its wild antics.

Engineers have lumped all these characteristics of the violent reactions of air into the term *compressibility*. This new "bugaboo" of aviation produces severe and rapid changes in lift and balance which can make any airplane uncomfortable and uncontrollable and sometimes destroy it.

This whole destructive sequence from slight change in balance

through loss in control to complete disintegration can be described from the writer's personal experience while testing a new pursuit plane. Starting a test dive at 35,000 feet, I intended to reach a critical speed at 31,000 feet, where an experimental recovery device was to be operated to counteract the changes in airflow and balance. Everything went according to plan except that the control for the new gadget jammed. Accompanied by a harsh "buffeting", like riding the proverbial square-wheeled trolley, the airplane nosed over into a vertical dive in spite of all my efforts to prevent it.

Normal procedure would have involved riding it down for about three miles, but a unique, unconventional technique was tried and the ship started to recover almost immediately. However, the forces pulling the nose back down were so powerful that all the trim-tab adjustments and all possible muscling on the controls couldn't hold it. Suddenly, with a shudder, the nose went down to just past vertical and a slow spiral started. This was checked momentarily with the engines, but almost instantly the ship snapped to a position flat on its back, spinning like a piano stool stuck on the ceiling.

Getting out was difficult, but once free and riding the parachute down, what had happened became evident. Back up along the path was a paper chase of debris, some little flecks, some big hunks, marking a trail to the spot in the sky several thousand feet above where "compressibility" had started its evil work. One big piece seemed intent on chasing the chute; it turned out to be a wing

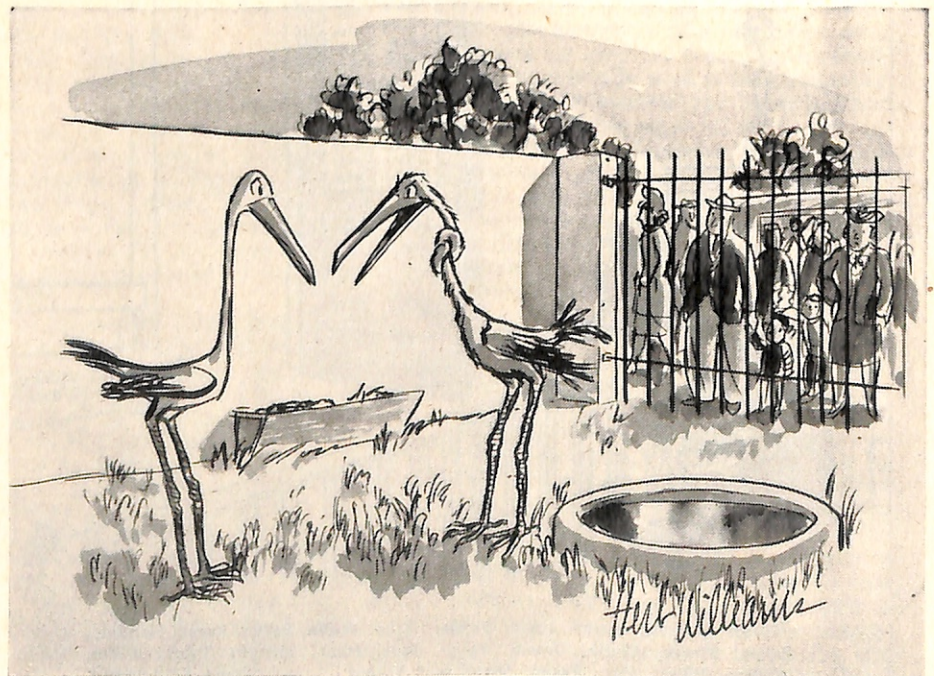
which drifted lazily by like a log in a stream. Below, spinning dizzily, the plane was minus all its tail surfaces and the left wing.

Piecing together the kaleidoscopic impressions and comparing these with the wreckage, it was possible to determine the sequence of failure. Parts that were supposedly stronger than necessary had broken and the wing had been torn off at its roots, popping rivets, bolts and fittings as if they were glass. Here was a combination of a number of the problems—the destructive forces of air at high speeds literally tearing a strong airplane to shreds and scattering the bits all over the sky. The speed at the start of the break-up was about 600 miles per hour and fortunately its going to pieces this way slowed the plane down, or getting out would have been impossible. But imagine the violence to be encountered at speeds of 700 or 1,000 miles per hour.

That's what we're up against today; taming a tornado.

IT REQUIRES little imagination to realize that the taming process starts with a study of the habits, strength and characteristics of the air itself. So long as the air flows around easily and smoothly, and there is time for it to be compressed, everything is normal; but when air has to speed up it taxes its own elasticity and becomes turbulent and ferocious like the ocean in a storm. It is then almost incompressible. Hence the term "compressibility regions", a technological subterfuge for convenience in handling necessary mathematical formulae.

This behavior of air itself is the



"Well, remember the little stinker with the short pants and the popcorn?"

new conception in aeronautics today. Always in the past we have dealt primarily with the effect of the air on the airplane rather than the effect of the airplane on the air. We watch the plane as it moves across the sky. We study the behavior of small models in a wind tunnel. We draw illustrations in our text books of how the air flows around an airplane's contours and surfaces.

Some scientists, and a few engineers probably, have been able to keep the relative picture straight and have understood the fundamentals of aerodynamics. But for pilots and engineers like myself it was ten years after I got out of college before I could figure out *why* the air flows as it does. Only then, after I began to think in terms of the air as being *disturbed* by the passage of the plane through it, was the flow pattern clear. This point becomes increasingly important as the "shock-wave", or "compressibility" phenomenon, and general independent attitude of air toward being shoved around at high speeds are taken into consideration.

Studying the motion of air particles under high-speed conditions, we get into a fascinating realm where molecules of air become like ping-pong balls jostling each other with some inner mysterious force, bouncing around and speeding up or slowing down in their movements. Imagine ping-pong paddles smashing into the mass, causing the little molecules to run into their neighbors, creating wave-like disturbances, and you have a picture of what happens when an airplane zips through the air. These erratic actions of the air form the intangible wall which we must explore and pierce to fly at supersonic speeds. Because we can't see these waves and rapids the problem is intensified.

An airplane, when it moves through the air, pushes the air around; it knocks all the little molecules or "ping-pong balls" helter-skelter, setting up all kinds of disturbances. The air has to flow up and over and back and down behind the wing, in and out around the various curves and body obstructions. The result is that as far as the air itself is concerned it apparently moves with respect to the airplane at a much higher speed in some local spots than the straightaway speed of the airplane itself. A typical example would be around the curved, streamlined nose where the air may be moving at a speed relatively one-and-a-quarter times the speed of the airplane, or over the bulge of a thick wing where it might be going twice as fast.

Actually, these local spots of high-speed airflow are the front-line defenses of the sonic barrier. Because of these strong outposts we are faced with the problems of supersonic flight even when our airplane speeds are well below the actual speed of sound. The truth is, we were involved in operations in the region of supersonic flight before we were aware of

it. The effects of shock-waves and other disturbances were noticeable even in our fast propeller-driven fighter planes. It was apparent we were going to have to do something about compressibility or be satisfied with present-day speeds.

For the record, no one had ever seen a shock-wave on an airplane before until about three years ago. Then it was quite by accident that we were able to substantiate some of our theories.

On a clear day during the winter of 1944 a young test pilot, Fred Borsodi, after he had just completed a high-speed dive in a P-51 airplane, rushed breathlessly into an engineer's office and told a fantastic story.

"You won't believe it," he shouted, "but I saw it—a shock-wave out there on the wing as plain as could be."

The engineer laughed skeptically. "Fred," he said, "those dives have been pretty strenuous on you; your nerves are shot. You better take a couple of weeks off."

Borsodi wasn't going to be doubted by anyone. He stubbornly stuck to his story and set out to prove that his eyes hadn't lied. About ten days later he was back up in the sky again, this time with a special camera mounted so that its lens aimed over the top surface of the wing. At an altitude of eight miles he pushed the nose of the plane down. Diving earthward at about ten miles a minute the ship began to shudder and shake as it ploughed through the air. Then suddenly the sun reflected something on one wing. For an instant the surface of the wing was distorted; a shadow swept across it that looked like a heat wave shimmering over hot pavement. The shape moved back toward the trailing edge of the wing as the plane's speed increased, then slowly it moved forward and mysteriously disappeared as the ship slowed down coming out of its dive. The camera's eye had caught the wave, however, and later the ground engineers stared unbelievably at the first photograph of a real shock-wave.

Previously they had resorted to a photographic expedient giving so-called Schlieren pictures of waves on bullets and airfoils. This depended upon the distortion of light passing through dense and rare regions of air, but was strictly a laboratory process. Borsodi's discovery put the shock-wave on the airplane where we could study it first-hand. It was an important milestone.

Accompanying the shock-wave is a tremendous increase in drag, or resistance. This may do a lot of things. The most obvious is that the airplane's speed may be sharply limited by the rapid build-up in drag or retarding forces of a number of items that seem small in themselves. A sharp edge around a windshield canopy or on an air scoop may put a limit on the plane's maximum speed long before it would be expected because of normal drag build-up with

increasing speed. Pieces of cowlings, window panels or control surfaces may be ripped off or broken, although design indicates that they are many times stronger than any load which could be put on them. The formation of the shock-wave may actually imply that a blow or impact is delivered when it forms.

WHAT else happens is uncertain today because our aeronautical information to date peters out just short of the speeds and the conditions where the real problem starts. As a result, there is at present a big gap in our knowledge, filled largely with ignorance or guessing on the subject. Much of design is educated guessing, anyway, so this isn't alarming for the moment, but it doesn't help the pilot or engineer a great deal. Truthfully, we know little more about the supersonic regions than the Sunday-afternoon sailor knows about the sea when he sets out to sail around the world in his homemade thirty-foot boat. Some of these adventurous souls make it and learn a lot. In the same way, a few of our pilots, like Borsodi, have learned a lot about the relatively unknown regions of sonic speeds.

There are numerous examples of "raids" in the form of high-speed dives into the outer defenses of the supersonic region. These attempts, however, are still exploratory in nature and they give little promise of either safe or continued operation. Recently, all the publicity about the "supersonic" airplane design XS-1 boils down simply to the fact that another daring "raid" is being organized. Actually, when the stubby-winged, shark-shaped, rocket-powered little airplane dropped free of its mother-ship, the B-29, and shot through the air at 550 mph last December, everyone was more than satisfied. They had proved the experimental design would fly under its own power. Before that it had been merely a heavy, fast-falling parasite glider.

Paradoxically, the contract which Bell Aircraft had for building this transonic airplane didn't even call for supersonic performance, indicating the embryonic stages of the present sonic expedition. This piece of paper provided guarantees for a flight demonstration of minimum performance—pull out at speeds not exceeding 500 miles an hour, take-off and climb to 35,000 feet under its own power (which it hasn't done yet) and satisfactory response to controls at a speed of eighty per cent that of sound. Although you can do all of this and better in a P-80 airplane which we now have in mass production, one shouldn't sneer because this is about all our present knowledge enables us to guarantee about supersonic flight.

It is not beyond reasonable possibility, certainly not beyond the hopes of some of our engineers, that when the XS-1's rocket power has progressed as far as have the P-80's jet engines and we solve some of the

problems of control and human limitations, this little plane, or one of similar design, may crash through the speed-of-sound wall. But before we dare risk the attempt there will have to be many subsonic flights and undoubtedly many changes and modifications in the test plans and the airplane itself. Even then transonic flight in the ship would be a "raid" of only a few seconds' duration and it undoubtedly will take months or even years before supersonic flying is an operational reality. That puts supersonic flight and its prospects today, despite all claims, right back where the conventional airplane was when Orville Wright took off and flew for 12 seconds, almost half a century ago.

Yet the "crack" of a bullet as it passes overhead is evidence that it is possible to build objects which can hurtle through the air at supersonic speeds. Likewise, the V-2, a king-size bullet, reaches speeds well above the speed of sound. In fact, the outstanding characteristics of these impressive missiles, well-remembered by all who heard them, was the double sound of the explosion. First, the heavier "boom" of the explosive charge going off, followed instantly by the sharper "crack" which was the noise of the thing ripping through the air just before it hit.

It is quite possible and feasible to consider replacing the war-head of a V-2 with a passenger or pilot compartment. It is equally reasonable to build the next logical step, a longer-range missile with some sort of planing vanes giving it a measure of controlled flight. There were stories during the war of a German aviatrix being decorated for riding in an experimental buzz-bomb to study the flight and control characteristics. These V-1's were far from supersonic missiles but the Germans were seriously thinking of putting pilots aboard other peculiar rockets. Many of these might have resulted in man-carrying supersonic flights.

The idea of riding a bullet, however, puts our engineers in the role of the man who is banging his head against a brick wall, for we are running head-on into a conflict with a fundamental principle which we rarely stop to evaluate. This is most clearly borne out in a purely military sense. We have vehicles and we have missiles. The vehicle carries a man or crew in comparative safety to a place where human thought and ingenuity can be applied to any problem at the last possible moment in order to assure maximum results. The missile, on the other hand, enables the man to deliver a blow from some relatively remote spot where he gets the maximum safety to himself without too much loss in effectiveness.

When we try to crowd vehicle development beyond the point where current technical knowledge enables us to build a reasonably safe and efficient machine, the cost becomes tremendous and the return small. The principal trouble with the mis-

sile development as applied to passenger-carrying supersonic aircraft is that although the design data on missiles are applicable to the vehicle, the necessity for safety, control and operational considerations such as landing and taking off, means that vehicle performance inevitably follows years behind that of missiles. Thus today we have supersonic missiles but not supersonic aircraft. Likewise, the missile development which tried to supplant completely the use of human intelligence applied intimately to the problem finds itself in a costly and relatively non-productive field. By itself, missile development and research will fail to provide either military security or adequate travel media.

So, if we some day hope to swoosh to London from New York in a matter of minutes, not hours, concentrated engineering experiments will have to center on the vehicle and not the missile. And regardless of how far in the future practical supersonic travel may seem, technical progress to date indicates design trends for tomorrow's super-fast airliners. The essential feature will be tailoring the aircraft to minimize the effect of shock waves and disturbances and to fit the aircraft to the waves which it creates, as we do in ship design.

IT IS evident that relatively sharp leading edges and noses will characterize our new supersonic designs. Some wing shapes now proposed even involve a chisel edge with flat surfaces and a thin diamond cross-section. Other designs indicate sharply swept-back V-shaped wing and tail and this may be carried to a point where the whole aircraft looks like a sharpened arrowhead.

A bit of irony is that the nearest thing to the practical supersonic airliner design may be those folded paper sailplanes youngsters toss about their classrooms much to teachers' disgust. Junior has a good excuse: he's studying the principles of supersonic flight and he's not too far wrong. He may be as close to the right solution as some of our best pilots, engineers and scientists.



Although building a sonic or supersonic vehicle is a tough assignment, the more difficult problem centers about the operation of such a craft. In order to be practical it is necessary to fly safely at low speed in take-off, traffic and landing. The missile can disregard this phase, but the supersonic vehicle still has to do approximately what the modern airliner does so well and, in addition, it must fly three or four times as fast. Fuel and power requirements for such high-speed performance are a terrific penalty for efficient operation in the necessary low-speed range.

Too, control and stability as we know them today are almost unattainable in the sonic regions with any means now available. We don't even have instruments to measure altitude and speeds. Yet because of the terrific accelerations involved and the devastating effects of uncontrolled flight at supersonic speeds, these factors are infinitely more important than at low speeds.

Since high speed and high altitude seem to go hand-in-hand, protection of passengers with pressure cabins providing artificial atmosphere and anti-acceleration devices involves all sorts of problems which might seem to be insignificant. But without them man would kill himself.

In case something goes wrong, resorting to a parachute at these high-speeds isn't going to save your life. In fact, the air pressures themselves on an unprotected body are deadly. Emergency retreat to safer, slower speeds has to be provided even when abandoning a disabled aircraft.

Another factor is that at low speeds, at high altitudes, protection from cold is needed, but at high speeds rapidly rising temperatures are encountered because of friction heat, turning the craft into an oven. The V-2's, for instance, frequently exploded miles up, merely owing to the intense friction heat created as they plunged down into the denser atmosphere near the earth's surface.

For all of these problems it must be remembered that obstacles we thought just as formidable faced us in the development of the conventional airplane. Forging ahead into the supersonic region, failures and successes will undoubtedly parallel the pattern of those we suffered and cheered in the past. A great many brave pilots unfortunately may be lost during the process of exploration. And today's unknown characteristics of this invisible, mysterious supersonic domain will be apparent only when literally thousands of research projects, physical and mathematical analyses and flight experiments, on the ground and in the air, have been correlated.

"High speed" is a challenge that will be beaten. But its problems are real and serious, so don't be impatient about buying your ticket on that supersonic airliner. The flight may not depart as advertised.

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IN THE DOGHOUSE



with Ed Faust

Faust overlooked a spaniel—so here we go again about the dogs of England.

AS YOU may recall, the past two articles for this Department have dealt with dogs of the British Empire, but in rambling around among the spaniels, your reporter overlooked two of this breed—the field spaniel and the English toy spaniel. So I come out of my corner, where I have been hanging my head in shame, to tell about these two breeds and relate more about our British cousins' purps.

Taking a gander at the field spaniel, we find he's pretty much like most of his kind and, like some of them, is not too well known on this side of the Big Drink. He's a useful pooch in the field. Usually he is black in color and is sturdy and speedy. His family history is not very old and was originated through crossing the Sussex spaniel with the so-called Welsh cocker. This admixture should have been fine but it resulted in a dog that was a comic imitation of a spaniel until an English breeder, who saw possibilities in such a dog, refined the breed so that today it is one of the finest looking of all the spaniels.

Unfortunately, there aren't many breeders this side of the Atlantic to give much attention to the field spaniel, but those who like hunting would benefit if they cast an eye in his direction, because he's reputed to be a darned good gun dog. His coat is slightly wavy—never curled—and should be weather-resistant. He comes in a variety of colors, including parti-colored, but regardless of hue, it should not resemble that of the springer spaniel. He stands about 18 inches at the shoulder (where all dogs are measured for height, we remind you once more) and weighs up to 50 pounds.

Now for the little guy, the English toy spaniel, we'll have to back-track into history. According to some authorities this breed originated in Japan from where it was taken into Spain. Incidentally, it has been claimed that all spaniels are really Spanish dogs, hence their

name. But the English toy, in truth, despite its origin is an English development. As the family history goes, some of these dogs were first brought into England by a naval officer 'way back in 1613 as gifts from the Emperor of Japan to King James I. A gentle, little dog and long ago termed "the Comforter", the toy spaniel has cousins who are known as the Prince Charles spaniel—a black, white and tan dog—and the Blenheim—a red and white variety. There is also a black and tan offshoot known as the King Charles. From all these regal designations you'll gather that this is quite an aristocratic pooch, and you'll be right. They usually weigh from nine to 12 pounds. They are rare, but if you can get one and want an affectionate lap dog, any of the toy spaniels would be perfect.

ANOTHER British dog your careless reporter omitted is the Labrador retriever. (This was because although Faust knows the breed, he doesn't know his geography, and was under the impression that Labrador was about half way between Siberia and Jupiter, never realizing that any part of it was under British domain.)

The Labrador is usually black, and white and rust are not looked upon with favor. When considering the breed you can toss the name overboard, because it actually originated in Newfoundland. He's pretty much the same size as most retrievers, weighing from 50 to 60 pounds. A marked characteristic is an intelligent desire to please its owner. As a breed it nearly became extinct because of the heavy dog taxes in Newfoundland, but a member of the English nobility, the Earl of Malmesbury, took a great interest in it and did much to preserve the breed. Labradors are not common, but those who know them claim they are among the very best of all retrieving dogs, being fast in and out of the water and highly intelligent and

trainable. They also have been used, to a slight extent, and with good results, to guide the blind.

Here's one of the fastest dogs on earth, the whippet, which might be termed the English greyhound. He's been clocked at 35 mph and few, if any, dogs can equal that. As you may know, he's the chap often used on the dog tracks. Being a runner, he's all chest and caboose—naturally he has to have great breathing capacity and powerful rear quarters. If you appreciate a graceful, cleanly-built dog, here's one for your choice. A breed about a hundred years old, it is strictly an English product and makes a fine pet, being gentle, smart and affectionate. Whippets are found in almost every color known to dogdom and range between 18 and 22 inches in height. They were developed after the English sporting gentry abandoned the cruel sport of bullbaiting and turned to dog racing and coursing, which is the pursuit of rabbits in an enclosure. Naturally, it took a fast dog to catch a bunny, hence the breed's development. Incidentally, because of its use for racing, the whippet became known, later on, as the poor man's race horse. The customary racing distance is 200 yards, straightaway. Two handlers are required for each dog—one called the "slipper"; the other, the handler. Prior to a race, the slipper holds the dog while the handler goes to the finish line. When the starting gun sounds, the slipper releases his dog, while the handler waves wild encouragement to the dog to come to him. As a rule, the handler shakes a piece of cloth in front of him which the dog heads for and grasps as soon as it gets to the finish line. There is much difference in weight between the dogs, hence a system of handicapping is employed. Naturally, the bigger the dog, the faster he is. Oddly enough, the female is frequently faster than her brother.

ANOTHER English creation is the bull mastiff, a powerful pooch that often weighs 115 pounds or more. The breed isn't old as dogs go; it came about because of poaching. Gamekeepers, while alert, could not detect the presence of invaders as quickly as could a dog. At first the mastiff was tried as a guard, but was found to be too slow; later the

bulldog was given a chance, but he was deficient in size and was just a bit too savage for use. I may add here that the bulldog of those times (some 80 years ago) was not as we know him today. He was a more lithe, fast-moving critter and was used for actual baiting of the bull. Today, because of the whim of the breeders, he has become a grotesque dog with one of the most gentle dispositions among all our purps. To get the type they wanted, the big estate-owners who suffered from the depredations of poachers, crossed the bulldog with the mastiff. As a result, we have our bull-mastiff, which is a mixed breed if you like to think so; yet he has bred true sufficiently long to be recognized as a distinct breed by the American Kennel Club, governing body for pure-bred dogs.

A dog which helped make a reputation for a man is the collie, and when I refer to the man I mean the late Albert Payson Terhune, who, because of his beloved dog stories, had perhaps the largest following of any dog-writer who ever lived. An ardent breeder of collies, few if any have so understandably and sympathetically written about dogs as Terhune. As most people know, the collie is an ancient Scottish breed. Every inch of him a working dog, he rendered yeoman service as an assistant herdsman back in the Scot highlands where he was developed. His name is derived from the word meaning black, back there, and in the true working collie you'll find in Scotland, and on a few American farms today, his name is truly exemplified. Unfortunately for the breed, modern breeders have streamlined the dog, striving for long, narrow heads. This breed was developed largely to herd sheep. Under actual working conditions, I have seen these dogs turn in amazing performances in cutting out sheep from a flock or turning others into it, doing it with all the skill of a herdsman. Some people have the idea that the collie is unreliable and cannot be trusted. This isn't true. With their owners they are affectionate and wholly trustworthy. What is not too well known is that these dogs, as well as many other working-dog breeds, were originated largely in lonely farm areas and were not accustomed to strangers. In fact, in such places strangers were viewed with suspicion. So our collie doesn't



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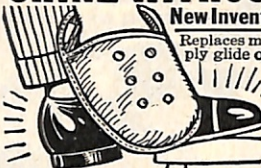
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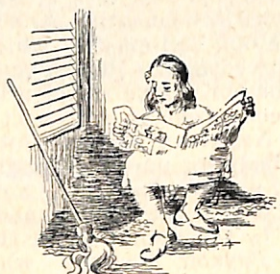
like to be handled too familiarly by those who are strange to him. This breed is so well known that it hardly is necessary to describe it, other than to say the maximum weight is 60 pounds. What may not be so well known is that there are two varieties: the rough-coated, which we all

have seen, and the smooth-coated, which you'll seldom see outside of a dog show. In fact, you'll find them scarce except at the largest shows.

Mr. Faust will continue his discussion of dogs of other countries in the October issue.

Gadget and Gimmick Department

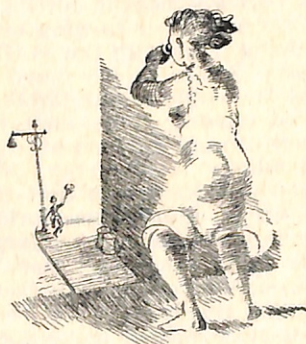
(Continued from page 13)



TO FOOL friends and insurance people you can now have a window in a room where there aren't any windows. This cunning device is a unit employing cold cathode tubes, of all things, plus a frame and a steel-slatted Venetian blind. Fit the unit into a windowless wall and turn on the light. The tubes make with light that only a nature-lover could be sure wasn't real sunshine. The amount of light can be adjusted by turning the blinds as in ordinary windows. The unit fits flat against the wall and can be installed permanently if you want it that way. The slats can be removed singly for cleaning. It would be a good idea for a basement playroom. With a couple of these units you could almost forget you were downstairs with the furnace.



IN MAN'S long struggle against ice-cube trays there have been few weapons of merit produced. But the number of devices invented that are supposed to make ice-cube getting an enjoyable task is legion. In fact, it would take an extra closet in the kitchen to hold all such aids. Here is a new one to be put in the closet ready for use. Designed to help in the first assault on your ice-cube compartment, it is a liquid in a bottle that also has a built-in sprayer. Spray the inside of the compartment with the liquid and when you start tugging at the tray it will come out easily. The liquid is said to be odorless and harmless to foods, so you needn't worry about that. I know the whole thing sounds too good to be true, but, remember, nothing is impossible now that we have atoms and things.



HORSE-lovers, awake! At the track do you lose track of your nag in the backstretch? Or do you just lose? Whatever the state of your horse-betting budget it is never a good idea to pull a Clem McCarthy and lose track of a horse, particularly at the finish line. In order to refrain from such an error you need a pair of small binoculars to keep you informed. Collapsible telescopes are not fashionable so why not get a pair of binoculars so people near you won't see that your eyes are blinded by tears when your horse comes in after dark? You can peer professionally through these until

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Vacations Unlimited

(Continued from page 12)

separating them more effectively in death than his wife's father was ever able to do while the couple lived. At Cape Charles, on Virginia's eastern Shore at Arlington, original home of the Custis family, there is the tomb of John, father of Martha Washington's first husband.

On the tomb is an inscription which relates that he lived 71 years "and yet liv'd but Seven Years which was the space of time He kept a Batchelor's House"—a kind of post-mortem revenge upon a wife with whom he lived most unhappily. Also on the Eastern Shore, before reaching Cape Charles, is Accomac, where time has stood still for about three centuries. This once was an Indian village, visited by Capt. John Smith in 1608. There is an ancient debtors' prison there, dating from 1750, now used as a library. It was originally a part of the county jail.

Old Dominion history begins at Cape Henry, on what is now known as the First Landing Dune, where there is a cross marking the approximate site of where the London Company's three ships first touched on April 26, 1607, before sailing up to what is now Jamestown on May 13. John Smith, by the way, arrived in irons in the hold of one of the ships; he did not become a commanding figure in the Colony until after Capt. Christopher Newport, leader of the expedition, had returned to England. It was Smith who in 1609 established a settlement near what is now Richmond, on land bought from Powhatan, father of Pocahontas. It is an interesting reflection for those who think of Richmond today as the tobacco metropolis to realize that John Rolfe, who married Pocahontas in 1614, introduced tobacco culture at Jamestown in 1612, growing it in the streets and even between the graves of those who did not survive the first terrible years, when more than four hundred of the original five hundred settlers died of disease and starvation.

Today much of Jamestown is administered by the National Park Service, except for the section of the island owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginian Antiquities. In that section stands the tower of the old church built in 1639, of hand-made brick with walls three feet thick.

A nearby relic-house contains a constantly-growing number of objects of household use uncovered in the course of continued archeological explorations. Old streets have been unearthed and foundations of the houses of the first settlers also have been found. Jamestown passed out of active existence in 1699, when Williamsburg replaced it as the capital.

The tower of the old church is the oldest structure in Jamestown still standing. It was in an earlier church

that Pocahontas was baptized and where she later married Rolfe. It was also in the older church on that site that the first representative assembly in America, of which Jefferson later was a member, was held, in 1619. Jamestown's existence was mostly tragedy; a story of famine, fire, dysentery, malaria (its site was not well chosen from a health standpoint) and Indian massacres. That year was noteworthy also for the arrival of a Dutch man-of-war with the first cargo of Negro slaves, and for the coming of an English ship with 20 girls destined to be brides of the settlers.

At Williamsburg, only five miles from Jamestown and 15 miles from Yorktown where Cornwallis surrendered, the average-bright school child could learn and remember more American history (and his parents could, too) than could be crammed into several weeks of book-study. A great portion of Williamsburg (a section about 1 mile by 1/2 mile) has been restored exactly as it was in the golden age when it was the capital of the colony for 80 years following 1699. To restore the ancient buildings and houses with fidelity, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to date has provided some \$20,000,000 and there is at least \$10,000,000 or more to be spent when materials and labor really become available. The fees that the visitor pays today to be led by costumed guides through the capitol, the Governor's Palace, Raleigh Tavern, the Public Gaol, the Wythe house, the Ludwell-Paradise house and other exhibition buildings go to a non-profit organization set up to manage Williamsburg.

Most persons, even many Virginians, do not know that the oldest relics of the foundation days are not in Jamestown or Williamsburg. St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church, on State Highway 10, not far from Smithfield, is said to be the oldest building of English construction still standing in America. It is believed to have been built in 1632. Abandoned in 1830 and later restored, it now has memorial windows honoring Rolfe and Pocahontas, George Washington, Robert E. Lee, Sir Walter Raleigh and Capt. John Smith. On the same Highway 10 stands Bacon's Castle where Nathaniel Bacon and his group of "rebels" were cornered by Gov. Berkeley's troops. The stairway still shows scars of the fighting. Said to be the only true Jacobean house in this country, it dates from 1655. At Surry, four miles from Bacon's Castle, is the Warren House built in 1652 on property that once belonged to Thomas Rolfe, son of John Rolfe and Pocahontas.

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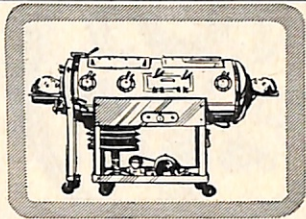
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hickory smoke but to peanuts, upon which the hogs are fed. For that matter, the motorist anywhere in eastern Virginia is not allowed to forget the succulent pig and its products. As one leaves Virginia and crosses the North Carolina line there are available culinary delights such as hush puppies, which are a species of corn biscuit cooked in hot fat in which fish have been fried. They originated in the days when it was necessary to keep the hounds quiet while the hunters were having their evening meal. The hush puppies that were so good for dogs, it was later discovered, didn't hurt humans. North Carolina cookery is so distinctive that the State recently placed on sale a special cookbook that tells outsiders how to make at home some of the dishes they discovered in the Old North State.

The role played by Virginia in the Revolution and in the War Between the States is something that books have been written about. Since the historical incidents and monuments of two wars are so thoroughly described in standard reference works, details here would be superfluous. For the student of events of those wars it may be said, in passing, that Virginia has so carefully marked every shrine, every battlefield and every place where an important (or unimportant) historical incident occurred, that the visitor will have no difficulty in following the footsteps of those who made our military history.

Mount Vernon and Monticello probably are the greatest examples in America of homes in which the founders of this Country lived. Washington wrote that he would rather be at Mount Vernon with a friend or two than be attended at the seat of Government by the officers of State and the representatives of every power in Europe. Jefferson

said that all his wishes ended where he hoped his days would end—at Monticello. Jefferson's inventive genius is most strikingly illustrated at Monticello, superbly situated on a little mountain overlooking Charlottesville. Mount Vernon's dominating view of the Potomac is as impressive as is the site of Monticello. On a sheltered hillside not far from the mansion at Mount Vernon are the marble *sarcophagi* of George Washington and Martha—national shrines before which thousands stand reverently every year. Jefferson, who died exactly fifty years after the Declaration of Independence he drafted was signed, also is buried on his estate.

From an entertainment and resort viewpoint, Virginia Beach probably is tops from the standpoint of variety of things to do, quality of food and lodging and semi-tropical surroundings. There is a two-mile concrete "boardwalk"; the ocean is warm, and sports particularly well-developed are surfboard riding and horseback riding.

In the limestone regions of western Virginia are caves that are worth the attention of all visitors. The Endless Caverns, three miles from New Market, are particularly famous among those of the Shenandoah Valley. The caverns of Luray are particularly well developed and are widely advertised.

TRAVEL HELPS

If you'd like to have more information about places that have been mentioned in this column, drop a note to our Travel Department, telling us exactly what you need, and we'll send it to you.

Rod and Gun

(Continued from page 9)

and killing a deer at 250 or 300 yards.

A telescopic sight is a great advantage—almost a necessity—for this kind of hunting, and it should be mounted on an accurate long-range rifle, such as a .270 or .30-'06. The nature of the country makes long shots the rule rather than the exception, and the man who can't take them with accuracy is greatly handicapped.

Of course, the best equipment in the world won't make up for lack of ability on the part of the hunter. This ability is of two kinds, marksmanship and hunting skill, and the latter is by far the more important. A sufficiently skillful hunter could kill his deer with a .22 (although this is illegal in most States), but the best shot in the world wouldn't get his buck unless he was hunter enough to find one to shoot at.

The important parts of the marks-

manship angle are these: shoot your deer rifle enough during the summer to become familiar with it, and then sight it in *with the ammunition you intend to use for deer* just before you go hunting. This point is more important than many hunters realize because a rifle sighted for one weight of bullet or brand of ammunition may shoot off several inches when a different one is used.

Once you have the rifle and other necessary equipment and actually are in mule-deer range, then your stalking ability and knowledge of their habits will pay off. Of course, many a good buck has gone down because some hunter had more luck than good sense—in fact, I've killed a few that way myself—but, in general, it is the skillful hunter who gets the chances.

Throughout most of the mule-deer range the weather is dry early in the

season. I have sat on a ridge and heard two hunters walking through the dry leaves a quarter of a mile away—and a deer's ears are much better than mine. Under these conditions it is a good practice to hike to a vantage point early in the morning, and then just sit still and watch. Furthermore, a deer's eyes aren't very good, and he won't see you if you remain motionless. In fact, my brother Burt once was almost run down by a buck when he was hunting this way.

He had been sitting in a pass between two drainages for several hours, and was just on the point of getting up and moving to another location, when he heard a commotion in the brush below. He froze, and in an instant a big buck came running as though he'd seen a ghost. He was coming straight toward Burt, and was almost on top of him before he could move.

The buck passed within a rod, and by the time Burt was ready to shoot he was 30 yards away. A big buck at that range is a good target, however, even if he is splitting the wind, and Burt anchored him with one shot. Then he walked out on the slope in the direction from which the buck had come to see what had scared him, and discovered a pair of hunters crashing through the dry brush along the creek bottom 200 yards below. They hadn't even seen the deer which they had driven out.

LATER in the season, when there is snow on the ground and a man can move around without making so much noise, the hunter who covers a lot of ground is more likely to get his buck. There are times, of course, when you can follow a track for 40 miles and you never will see the deer that made it. This usually occurs immediately before or after a big storm when they are moving to the winter range.

At other times a couple of hunters can trail a buck into a thicket of spruce or aspens and feel reasonably sure that he has bedded down for the day. Then, if they can figure which way he will run, and if one man will watch this area while the other goes into the cover and threshes around, they stand a pretty fair chance of getting a shot.

It would be a poor proposition to make a bet on, however. A lot of old bucks are much smarter than the hunters who are after them. They leave the thickets for the little bucks and does, and when they lie down it is in a tiny patch of open brush on the point of a ridge where they can watch the back trail. I followed one such buck from daylight until dark one day, and while I know that I was within easy range of him several times, it did me no good because I never saw him.

At other times they make mistakes. After all, deer aren't any smarter than people, and just think of the foolish things you've done!

One morning after a three-inch snow, Jack Henry and I started up

the long slope back of our camp in hopes of cutting sign on a deer, or a bunch of deer, moving past toward winter range. We hadn't climbed more than half a mile up the slope, along which the deer migrated, when we discovered a lot of tracks. As nearly as we could figure out, approximately a dozen deer—does, bucks and fawns—had trailed along together the night before, and since it had snowed until nearly daylight, we reasoned that they couldn't be far away.

We took the trail and followed it around the sidehill for half the morning, swinging out along some ridges and crossing others.

Finally, we topped a low hogback and looked down into a shallow basin with a stringer of alders running through it along a trickle of water, and a clump of quaking aspens in the middle. The light was good and the snow was fresh, and from where we stood it looked as though the whole bunch of deer had gone into the aspens and hadn't come out.

We could hardly believe it. In the first place, the leaves were off and it just didn't seem possible that so many deer could be in such a small cover without our seeing them. On top of that, if they were there, they certainly had picked a poor spot for a nap. We could walk down an open slope to within 50 yards of the aspen copse, and there wasn't enough cover in any direction to enable the deer to sneak away.

We eased down the slope and stopped where we could command the whole setup. We still couldn't see a deer, but Jack pried loose a boulder and sent it crashing down the hill into the thicket. Man alive! the deer boiled out like teased hornets.

There was one tremendous buck, so big that he looked almost like an elk beside the others. I wanted him. I wanted him badly, but I knew that I would have to hurry to get him before Jack did. I whipped my rifle up, pushed the safety off, caught a quick aim and pulled the trigger. But nothing happened. It was the darnedest feeling; for an instant I didn't realize what was wrong. Then I pulled the bolt back and looked. I had been hunting all morning with an empty gun!

I dug into my pocket for cartridges, and while I was thus engaged Jack's rifle went off. I glanced up. The big buck was down.

By the time I could dig out a couple of loads and slip them into my rifle all the deer were over the opposite ridge except the littlest, puniest buck of the whole shebang, and he was right on the skyline. I did make a good shot. I punched him right through the ribs, but he didn't weigh a hundred pounds. Jack's buck had a massive head with six points on one side and seven on the other. He entered him in a contest and won a .30-30 rifle.

There's one consolation in killing a small deer, however. It's mighty easy to carry him to camp!

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Secretaries and Correspondents Please Note

The Elks Magazine wants to print as much news of Subordinate Lodge activities as it can possibly handle. We must send the magazine to our printer considerably in advance of the day it reaches you. Therefore, please note on your records that all material sent for publication in the Elks Magazine should be in our hands not later than the 15th of the second month preceding the date of issue of the Magazine—news items intended for the November issue should reach us by September 15th.

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A Correspondence Institution Dept. 9328-H Chicago 5, Ill.

Elk Newsletter

(Continued from page 1)

U. S. exports, it is believed, will continue to decline until foreign productive facilities are restored. In the meantime, a proposal for an increase in the number of foreign trade zones already is awaiting action here. Permitting the storage and processing of goods for re-export free of customs duties and formalities, such zones are primarily designed to encourage foreign commerce. Additional zones, it is argued, would also aid coastwise shipping. New York and New Orleans have the only two at present. A San Francisco application is pending, while Los Angeles, Seattle and a number of other West Coast cities are now showing interest in the program.



It is still too early for the final figures, but present indications are that expenditures by American business for the construction of new plants and the purchase of new equipment will exceed \$3,800,000,000 in the three months ending October 1. If this figure is reached, it will exceed that for the first quarter of 1947 by \$600,000,000.

On the retail side of the Nation's economic picture, sales entered the summer at a rate of about 17 per cent above last year. In addition, declines reported in women's wear production assume a different aspect when compared with prewar years. Even though below more recent levels, the output of women's, misses' and children's apparel, in March, for example, was still 121 per cent of the 1939 average.



Home-builders, it would appear, are beginning to solve their problems—or are having some of them solved for them, at any rate. An increasing adequacy of building materials is now reported in most parts of the Nation, although local shortages may continue in such materials as mill work, hardwood flooring and sheet-metal products. New construction put in place during the first six months of the year increased 40.1 per cent over the same period of last year. At the same time, the production of construction materials is reported to have dipped seriously at a time when it should have experienced a seasonal increase.



With 24,000 fewer freight cars in operation today, the freight-car shortage, already severe, is expected to become even more critical. Bumper crops and high level of business activity have put unprecedented peacetime demands on the Nation's transport system which did such valiant service during the war. Export of freight cars already has been prohibited in a drastic move and builders have enough orders on hand to keep them running for seven months at theoretical capacity, with little expectation that such capacity operation will be achieved in time to be of much help.

It's a Man's World

(Continued from page 6)

ly common, I understand. But because Mrs. Larson was somewhat vigorous in her denunciation, John was steadily being driven into a state where his reverence for all women was threatened with abrupt termination—a condition which all husbands who expect to remain active should be at some pains to avoid. While she was restating her case one evening, John interrupted, "My dear," he said, "before you go on I just wanted to announce that at a meeting today of a quorum of the board of directors you were officially elected executive vice-president of this family. Please accept my congratulations."

Well, sir, then and there something happened to that little Larson woman. She began whipping into her duties with the eagerness of a terrier exploring a rabbit burrow. That was six months ago and she hasn't once mentioned a hat. And now John can enjoy his evening paper in peace. The night I met him he was busily toasting Freud, Adler and a couple of other psychologists.

Speaking of psychology, one of the larger social and economic forces in America—one which operates somewhat like a small Mickey Finn in our cup of the elixir of life—is publicity. Publicity is big business—Steve Hannagan, a top practitioner of the art, grosses \$500,000 a year in fees. Publicity has big and little effects. One man chained himself to a radiator for three days in the vain hope of becoming famous. The board of directors of one of our largest automobile manufacturing concerns doesn't make a single policy decision without full consultation with its publicity man. When a movie company turns out an expensive and dull picture, additional money is budgeted not for reshooting bad scenes but for publicity. The hope is to smother the offensive odor with a layer of extravagant claims.

Thinking up new stunts to attract the attention of a public with slightly jaded taste, eventually becomes something of a chore. Publicity men lie awake nights, while their ulcers grow steadily, trying to work out an angle that will be news. Recently one of them developed what must be regarded as the angle of the decade. He did it by combining two subjects of general interest: communism, which dominates the current political scene;

and a woman's figure, which has diverted attention for 25,000 years.

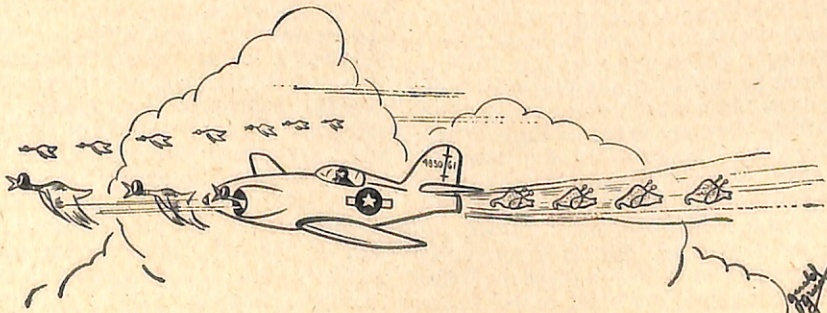
This achievement is to the enduring credit of one of my favorite people, publicity man Russell Birdwell. Birdwell is acknowledged a great success—and through his New York and Hollywood offices flow a continuous stream of fame-hungry young women and odd characters who feel that somehow his magic touch will bring them riches. He is credited with the tease build-up which made a famous movie actress out of Miss Jane Russell long before her first picture, "The Outlaw", was released. He was hired by writer Nancy Bruff and publicized her book, "The Manatee", into the best-seller class, although the book was acknowledged even by Birdwell not to be the most meritorious volume published since Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. He was briefly employed by ex-King Carol who thought Birdwell might publicize him past the U. S. immigration authorities. Carol was discomfited to discover—as have many other Birdwell clients—that Birdwell got more publicity for himself by representing him than King Carol received.

Not long ago Birdwell took under his capricious and golden-lined wing another young matron whom he billed as a noted New York author and beauty authority. This is no more than a slight and typically Birdwell exaggeration of the fact that the lady was very well known in the circle of her immediate family. Birdwell put her on tour and wrote to newspaper editors of the momentous news of her impending arrival. A double-barrelled story was theirs for an interview, he told them.

Here is one of the stories as written by Birdwell: "America can never become communistic so long as its women remain beautiful and chic," the lady said today on her arrival in Washington.

"Take the lipstick off every American woman today, let them remain without any cosmetics for three days and three nights and we would find ourselves a dispirited, despondent nation. We are safe from communism and all the other isms as long as our women can wear beauty like a badge of courage."

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A bequest to the Foundation is a bequest for permanent, deserving charity.

What America is Reading

(Continued from page 7)

of view of a mother who secretly harbors a shamefully "unmechanical" love for her rebel son. It is a science-fiction story, but it has the real emotion and real terror that the current crop, it seems to me, lacks.

The Eternal Moment is the bitter story of a lady novelist. As a young girl she visited an idyllic, unspoiled Italian village. She wrote a novel about it which made her famous. It made the village famous, too. Years later she returns and discovers what her gift of fame did to the village.

The Other Kingdom is about a man of property who marries a penniless Irish beauty and tries to domesticate her wild charm just as he tries to domesticate the wild and lovely forest which he owns.

You can see that in these stories Mr. Forster is concerned with the beauty and mystery that surround us. His quiet but devastating wit is used against those who are too stupid and egocentric to see beauty, and too cruel or too blundering to leave it alone. Some of his stories I found hard to understand, and some of his mysticism seems a little overdone and rhapsodic—especially in contrast to the tread of elegant satire that is interwoven with it.

It is interesting to compare these tales with the stories of Saki, who also mixes satire with magic. But Saki is more of a piece. He conjures up supernatural creatures with a tart brutality—as if he were himself the great god Pan, and contemptuous of human beings. This contempt is maintained in his cruel caricatures of snobs and fools. I prefer his tough handling of magic to Forster's sweetness. But Forster's treatment of people—a muted satire, enlarged by pity—is at least as satisfactory as Saki's acid baths. (*Knopf, \$2.75*)

THE SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE a novel by Emily Eden

What a vastly entertaining novel this is! There is something good on every page. Take, for example, this complaint by the mother of one of the three heroines: "I must say that we have been unlucky in our daughters' all marrying rich people. If any one of them had married a younger son without a shilling, they must have lived with us; but my girls had no time allowed them to look about them and choose for themselves; and so they have all married men with country houses of their own, and I have lost them."

Alas for the careless words of book reviewers who cry "wolf". Each year a half-dozen novels are wishfully hailed in the book columns (including my own) as being "like Jane Austen's". So what are we to say when a novel comes along that bears a striking resemblance to *Pride and*

Prejudice and almost equals it in charm, though lacking its genius?

The Semi-Attached Couple, now published in America for the first time, was written around 1830 by Emily Eden and originally came out in England in 1860. It is obvious from the first paragraph that Miss Eden (whose kinsman, Anthony Eden, has written a preface to the American edition) admired and modeled herself on the great Jane.

Emily Eden was part of the most glittering society of her day, and it is about this society that she writes with sly humor. See how she ticks off a trouble-making lady and her victim in one sentence. You must first understand that Lady Portmore is a married flirt who considers every man in her set, bachelor or husband, to be madly in love with her. She has entwined herself around Lord Teviot, who is in the throes of a misunderstanding with his adored young wife. Now: "Lady Portmore told him everything he would rather not have heard, but he came home convinced that she was an excellent friend and that it was most kind of her to persuade him that his wife did not care a straw about him."

Both the conversation and the author's observations make each page of *The Semi-Attached Couple* taste like a bite into a delicious new pastry. And meanwhile three romances, all very different though equally romantic, have their ups and downs and come to satisfactory ends. (*Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.75*)

THE OTHER ROOM a novel by Worth Tuttle Hedden

Built around a provocative theme, this novel has beautiful manners. Both author and heroine display the sort of good breeding that is demonstrated not by choosing the right fork with which to tackle the salad, but by putting one's best self forward in a difficult situation.

Nina Latham, the protagonist, is a bright, eager young girl from Jamestown, Virginia—the daughter of one of its leading families. Fresh from a Virginia college and a summer in New York, she has hurriedly and with great excitement accepted an instructorship at Willard College in New Orleans. She is thrilled at the prospect of being on her own.

At the station she is met by Professor Warwick, "tall, tanned, good-looking". When she asks him if he is related to the Virginia Warwicks, he answers "in a way", and changes the subject. As they drive to their destination, she is hurt by his strange reserve. When they reach the gaunt, institution-like buildings, her dream of glamorous Willard College is cruelly shattered. But it is not until she reads the notice on the bulletin board that she is forced to acknowl-

edge the fact that has been forcing itself to the surface of her consciousness. On the bulletin board she sees an announcement of Tuskegee Institute scholarships. She realizes that Willard is a Negro college, and Professor Warwick is a Negro.

Nina is stunned. She thinks only of rushing home. But the events of that day and the next trap her on a pedestal from which she cannot retreat with dignity.

This, then, is the story of how a thoroughly nice girl faces up to what seems to her to be a nightmare—until, little by little, she forgets to be an alien in this "other room" of American life.

The first half of the book is first rate, moving and fast-moving, with many excellent dramatic scenes—such as Nina's first meal at the same table with Negroes. The second part, which contains some amazingly old-fashioned love scenes and more talk about ancient African culture, etc., than the reader is in the mood for, is a bit disappointing.

The author is a Southerner who once taught at a Negro college. (*Crown, \$2.75*)

BASEBALL by Robert Smith

Robert Smith's narrative follows our national game from the days when clubs were made up of wealthy young amateurs, and fans were called "cranks", to the present.

The book is full of anecdotes about such colorful men as "Old Hoss" Radbourne, Mike "Slide, Kelly Slide" Kelly, Arlie Latham (who once whittled one side of his bat until it was flat, the better to place a bunt), John J. McGraw (who developed heckling-the-umpire to a fine art), Christy Mathewson, Dizzy Dean, Babe Ruth and others right up to Leo Durocher, Joe DiMaggio, Jackie Robinson and Bob Feller.

Mr. Smith recreates famous games and traces the development of baseball from a simple hit-and-run operation to the delicately balanced contest it is today. He tells some of the tricks that teams got away with in the game's lawless period: the amazing fielding that was accomplished, it turned out later, with balls hidden beforehand in the tall grass; the flash of light in the batter's face which turned out to be the reflection from handmirrors wielded by spectators scattered through the stands. In the course of his integrated narrative he gives crisp sketches of famous players and tells what happened to them after they quit the game. He describes baseball as an art, as a business, as a gallery of fascinating characters, as the object of the affection of generations of Americans. (*Simon and Schuster, \$3.50*)

News of the Order



The 1947-48 Grand Exalted Ruler, L. A. Lewis, left, exchanges good wishes with the 1946-47 leader, Charles E. Broughton, at the Grand Lodge Convention in Portland.

**Activities Sponsored by the Elks
National Veterans Service Commission
District Deputies for 1947-48
Floats on Parade
Supplementary Report of the
Elks National Foundation
The Grand Lodge Memorial Services
The Social Side of the
Grand Lodge Convention
News of the Subordinate Lodges
News of the State Associations
Editorial**

ACTIVITIES **SPONSORED BY** **THE ELKS NATIONAL** **VETERANS SERVICE** **COMMISSION**

1
 State Assn. Pres. R. Leonard Bush, Vice-Chairman, Calif. South Central District Veterans Service Committee; Edward A. Gibbs, P.E.R.; State Chairman of the Veterans Service Committee, Bob Traver, and E.R. Wyckoff Westover, left to right, are pictured at a joint meeting of all lodge committeemen held at the home of Los Angeles, Calif., Lodge, when the lodges were called upon to renew their efforts in behalf of hospitalized fighting men.



1. CALIFORNIA STATE ELKS

2
 Boys at Lawson Veterans Hospital are pictured at one of the monthly Bingo Parties given by the Elks Cheerio Committee of Atlanta, Decatur, East Point and Buckhead, Ga., Lodges.



2. ATLANTA, DECATUR, EAST POINT and BUCKHEAD, GA., LODGES

3
 Carmine Adesso, of San Diego, Calif., Lodge, Vice-Chairman of the Elks Veterans Service Committee of Southern California, presents several bottles of drawing ink for occupational therapy for hospitalized veterans. Other gifts from the lodge included two radios, piping for lamps and a shipment of hardwood, plus about 75 tickets for convalescent servicemen to see the annual Elks Rodeo as guests of the Elks.



3. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LODGES



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 Massachusetts, Cent., **HARRY A. McGRATH**, Winchester, No. 1445
 Massachusetts, S. E., **JOHN H. HALL**, Middleboro, No. 1274
 Massachusetts, W., **RODNEY F. POLAND**, Fitchburg, No. 847
 Massachusetts, N. E., **JOSEPH D. PARKER**, Chelsea, No. 938
 Michigan, Cent., **DON J. BITTEL**, Alma, No. 1400
 Michigan, E., **EDWARD R. GOLDMAN**, Port Huron, No. 343
 Michigan, N., **EARL J. RIORDAN**, Sault Ste. Marie, No. 552
 Michigan, W., **NED BOMERS**, Grand Rapids, No. 48
 Minnesota, N., **JAMES T. RAINES**, Fergus Falls, No. 1093
 Minnesota, S., **JOSEPH L. BECKER**, Stillwater, No. 179
 Mississippi, N., W. B. **WILKES**, Greenville, No. 148
 Mississippi, S., **LOUIS SCHWEITZER**, Hattiesburg, No. 599
 Missouri, E., C. S. **HARRELL**, Columbia, No. 594
 Missouri, N. W., **JOHN M. COSGROVE**, Kansas City, No. 26
 Missouri, S. W., **JESSE L. TREADWAY**, Joplin, No. 501
 Montana, W., F. J. **O'DONNELL**, Hamilton, No. 1651
 Montana, E., J. W. **SALSBURY**, Billings, No. 394
 Nebraska, E., M. E. **WILSON**, Omaha, No. 39
 Nebraska, W., **CHARLES A. FISHER**, Chadron, No. 1399
 Nevada, **JOSEPH P. HALLER**, Reno, No. 597
 New Hampshire, **FRED A. TILTON**, Laconia, No. 876
 New Jersey, Cent., **JAMES A. BATES**, New Brunswick, No. 324
 New Jersey, N. E., **HARRY H. SMITH**, Englewood, No. 1157
 New Jersey, N. W., **JULIUS J. MARION**, South Orange, No. 1154
 New Jersey, S., **JACK JOHANSEN**, Mount Holly, No. 848
 New Mexico, N., **GRADY E. HUFFMAN**, Tucumcari, No. 1172
 New Mexico, S., C. **ROY ANDERSON**, Carlsbad, No. 1558
 New York, E., **JAMES A. GUNN**, Mamaroneck, No. 1457
 New York, E. Cent., **THOMAS A. SHANKEY**, Haverstraw, No. 877
 New York, N. E., **BERT HARKNESS**, Plattsburg, No. 621
 New York, N. Cent., **HARRY J. HOOKS**, Little Falls, No. 42
 New York, S. Cent., **DOUGLAS L. GRANT**, Owego, No. 1039
 New York, S. E., **CHARLES O. LAWSON**, Queens Borough, No. 878
 New York, W., **CHARLES F. NILAND**, Lockport, No. 41
 New York, W. Cent., T. R. **BEALES**, Newark, No. 1249
 North Carolina, Cent., J. **MAX RAWLINS**, Greensboro, No. 602
 North Carolina, E., **GEO. T. SKINNER**, Kinston, No. 740
 North Carolina, W., C. D. **THOMAS**, Charlotte, No. 392
 North Dakota, A. C. **THORKELOSON**, Valley City, No. 1110
 Ohio, N. Cent., **GERALD C. NAU**, Elyria, No. 465
 Ohio, N. E., L. L. **GUARNIERI**, Warren, No. 295
 Ohio, N. W., **IVAN R. HESSON**, Tiffin, No. 94
 Ohio, S. Cent., **ALCIDE J. BRASSEUR**, Lancaster, No. 570
 Ohio, S. E., K. L. **BEST**, Marietta, No. 477
 Ohio, S. W., W. J. **SCHWARTZ**, Springfield, No. 51
 Oklahoma, E., **JOHN M. COLLIN**, Shawnee, No. 657
 Oklahoma, W., **PHIL McMULLEN**, Blackwell, No. 1347
 Oregon, N. E., W. R. **TAYLOR**, The Dalles, No. 303
 Oregon, N. W., **WALTER A. KROPP**, Albany, No. 359
 Oregon, S., **EARL T. NEWBRY**, Ashland, No. 944
 Pennsylvania, S. W., **GEORGE L. EDWARDS**, Wilkinsburg, No. 577
 Pennsylvania, N., **WILLIAM B. FORSYTHE**, Kane, No. 329
 Pennsylvania, N. Cent., **GILBERT F. SUMMERSON**, Danville, No. 754
 Pennsylvania, N. E., **THOMAS F. BURKE, JR.**, Pittston, No. 382
 Pennsylvania, N. W., **VERNE R. CARR**, New Castle, No. 69
 Pennsylvania, S., C. D. **BIXLER**, Blairsville, No. 406
 Pennsylvania, S. Cent., L. A. **McKENZIE**, Chambersburg, No. 600
 Pennsylvania, S. E., **RICHARD WHITE**, Philadelphia, No. 2
 Philippine Republic, **THOMAS J. WOLFF**, Manila, No. 761
 Puerto Rico, A. J. **PERRONE**, San Juan, No. 972
 Rhode Island, H. **EDGAR WALTON**, Providence, No. 14
 South Carolina, **EDWIN W. JOHNSON**, Spartanburg, No. 1310
 South Dakota, **GLEN S. PATERSON**, Watertown, No. 838
 Tennessee, E., B. B. **FRAKER**, Greeneville, No. 1653
 Tennessee, W., **EDWARD W. McCABE**, Nashville, No. 72
 Texas, Cent., F. W. **BECKSTEAD**, Waco, No. 166
 Texas, E., **FRANK D. McCLARAN**, Marshall, No. 683
 Texas, N., **ROLAND C. MARQUETTE**, Dallas, No. 71
 Texas, S. E., **CHARLES E. JONES**, Beaumont, No. 311
 Texas, S. W., **FELIX L. GAY, SR.**, San Benito, No. 1661
 Texas, W., C. B. **WHORTON**, Sweetwater, No. 1257
 Utah, **BYRON D. JONES**, Park City, No. 734
 Vermont, **RONALD CHENEY**, Hartford, No. 1541
 Virginia, E., L. S. **RICHARDSON**, Norfolk, No. 38
 Virginia, W., K. V. **BRUGH**, Pulaski, No. 1067
 Washington, E., L. L. **BARRETT**, Walla Walla, No. 287
 Washington, N. W., **DON H. McLEOD**, Bellingham, No. 194
 Washington, S. W., **EMMETT T. KREFTING**, Puyallup, No. 1450
 West Virginia, N., **VICTOR RANCINGER**, Morgantown, No. 411
 West Virginia, S., **JOHN R. FAULCONER**, Hinton, No. 821
 Wisconsin, N. E., **JOHN M. POOLE**, Sheboygan, No. 299
 Wisconsin, N. W., **JAMES G. FRANEY**, Eau Claire, No. 402
 Wisconsin, S., R. C. **FETT**, Janesville, No. 254
 Wyoming, L. G. **MEHSE**, Laramie, No. 582

The Supplementary Report of the ELKS NATIONAL FOUNDATION TRUSTEES

IN DELIVERING the Supplementary Report of the Elks National Foundation to the Grand Lodge Convention in Portland, Oregon, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond Benjamin, Vice-Chairman of the Foundation, said: "We have heard today much about the activities of subversive forces in our Country and we know well that the nine hundred thousand members of our Order have been, for years, committed to opposition to the activities of that type of people.

"But what of the future and what of the youth of this country? We grown men know where we stand. But what is going to be the attitude of those growing up—and to whom are we confiding the destiny of our Nation in the years to come?

"I say frankly to you that we members of the Board of Trustees of the Elks National Foundation annually examine dozens and dozens of applications that we receive from the youth of this country from every State of the Nation for the scholarships that our Board of Trustees award. We are impressed and heartened by the knowledge, gained from those applications, of the fine attitude of the youth of the country; of the strenuous efforts that they are making to gain an education that will fit them for the splendid citizenship which they will attain, and I really think that we may be confident that the future will be in safe hands when these youths attain adulthood.

"The applicants this year for our Scholarship Awards have been very numerous and exceedingly brilliant. The seven members of the Board of Trustees, acting individually, were obliged to rate 58 boys and 79 girls, graduates of high schools, and so close were the ratings of these contestants that of the twenty boys to whom we are awarding scholarships, there was a difference of but 4.2% between the No. 1 boy and No. 20 boy, and a difference of only 3.3% between our No. 1 girl and No. 20 girl.

"By our awards to the boy students, sixteen different States are recognized, and by our awards to the girl students, fourteen different States receive recognition.

"It would make this report entirely too long and almost tiresome to give you the history of these various students, so we will content ourselves in this Report by giving you the history and scholastic standing of the No. 1 boy and the No. 1 girl; and when I tell you that between this No. 1 boy and the No. 5 boy, there was a difference of but 1.3%, you can realize how close these contestants were on their ratings.

"It might interest you to know that the average of the ratings of the seven Trustees who examined these students and rated them, resulted in the following percentages: The No. 1 boy, 96.35; No. 2, 96.3; No. 3, 96.08; No. 4, 95.5; and No. 5, 95.26.

"The scholastic record of the No. 1 boy shows four years of high school with straight A's in every course,
(Continued on page 39)



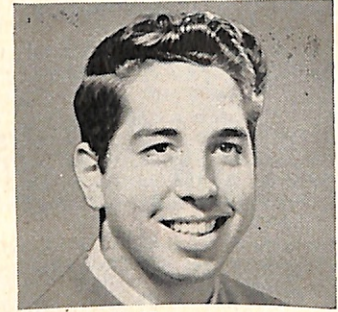
FIRST PRIZE
Mary S. Firra
Herkimer, N. Y.



FIRST PRIZE
James D. Hembree, Jr.
Muskogee, Okla.



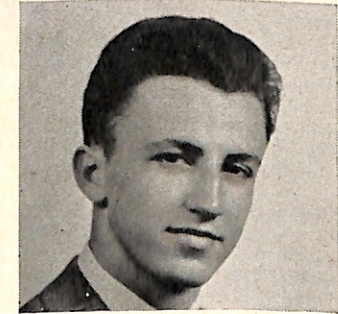
SECOND PRIZE
Bernadette Frances Martocchio
Watertown, Mass.



SECOND PRIZE
James Erwin Rosenzweig
Longview, Wash.



THIRD PRIZE
Carol Virginia Smith
Omaha, Neb.



THIRD PRIZE
James Jerome Herman
Sheboygan, Wis.



FOURTH PRIZE
Lois Rachel Ibsen
Missoula, Mont.



FOURTH PRIZE
Charles Richard Pedersen
Missoula, Mont.



FIFTH PRIZE
Dorothy Adele Thomas
Chico, Calif.



FIFTH PRIZE
Kenneth Franklin Koon
Wheeling, W. Va.



The stage of the Civic Auditorium, Portland, Ore., at the Memorial Service held by the Grand Lodge.

THE GRAND LODGE MEMORIAL SERVICES

ON THE morning of Wednesday, July 16th, at the traditional hour of eleven, the Elks 83rd Grand Lodge Session, held in Portland, Ore., suspended business activities and directed its attention to the Memorial Service which is customarily held, at each Grand Lodge Session, for departed members of the Order. This solemn and impressive service was held in Portland's Civic Auditorium, where the Grand Lodge held its meetings this year.

The stage and balcony of the auditorium were richly decorated with flowers, with tall fir trees appropriate to the locale of this year's Grand Lodge Meeting flanking the stage. The flowers and the fir trees, together with the accompanying flags, transformed the stage into an altar which symbolized the Order's recognition of the existence of a Supreme Being, and its devotion to our Country.

As the bells tolled the hour, the services were opened by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Henry C. Warner who gave the Eleven O'Clock Toast. The Jefferson Chorus of young men and women then entered the auditorium and filed up the center aisle to the stage, singing, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty". The choral singing of this remarkably well-trained group contributed impressively to this year's Grand Lodge of Sorrow.

After the Jefferson Chorus was seated on the stage, Past Grand Exalted Ruler John R. Coen, Chairman of the Committee in charge of this year's Memorial Services, explained the purpose and meaning of the ceremony in an inspiring address. At the conclusion of his re-

marks, the Jefferson Chorus sang "Lost in the Night". This memorable singing was followed by a prayer by the Very Reverend Thomas J. Tobin.

The next event on the Grand Lodge of Sorrow program was the singing of the "Seraphic Song" by the Jefferson Chorus. A beautiful soprano solo by one of the talented young ladies in the Chorus made this devotional song a work that those present will not soon forget.

After the Jefferson Chorus concluded, newly-elected Grand Esteemed Leading Knight Douglas E. Lambourne of Salt Lake City, Utah, Lodge, No. 85, delivered the eulogy to Past Grand Inner Guard Clifford Huss, who died suddenly on September 29th of last year. As he gave a brief resume of Mr. Huss' life, Mr. Lambourne recalled his outstanding service to the Order and told in detail of his work in his subordinate lodge and State Association.

At the conclusion of the eulogy to Clifford Huss, the Indiana Elks Chanters, under the direction of Carl C. Jones, came to the stage and sang "The Long Day Closes". A brief Memorial Address then was given by the Reverend George L. Nuckolls, Grand Chaplain. His address was followed by the singing of the "Lord's Prayer" by the Jefferson Chorus. Next the Indiana Elks Chanters returned to the stage and sang "The Lost Chord" in an unforgettable manner. Rabbi E. C. Sydney then gave the Closing Prayer, at the conclusion of which the Jefferson Chorus left the auditorium, singing the Recessional.

The social side

OF THE CONVENTION

ELKS all over the Nation rolled into Portland, Oregon, over the weekend of July 11-12-13 for one of the largest annual Conventions the Order has ever held.

Most prominent of the arrivals was Grand Exalted Ruler Charles E. Broughton, whose special train from Chicago was given a royal welcome by local members of the Order. Outstanding in the welcoming group was Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank E. Lonergan, most eminent of Oregon Elks. Also among those who greeted Mr. Broughton were Acting-Governor Marshall Cornett, Mayor Earl Riley and local officials.

More than 25,000 Elks poured into the northwest metropolis known as the City of Roses. Housing facilities were taxed by the influx in spite of the fact that special railroad cars were shunted to sidings to accommodate the visitors.

Official headquarters for the Convention was the Multnomah Hotel which received the stress and strain of the Convention with open-handed hospitality. Visitors to the city found that its conveniences, though tremendously overtaxed, were more

than adequate to meet their expectations from this nationally known and hospitable city.

One of the most notable features of this Convention was the arrival at Portland's harbor of a Navy Task Force, including the cruiser *Bremerton*, the aircraft carrier *Bairoko*, and escorting destroyers. This memorable Navy demonstration was staged especially for the vast congregation of members of the Order.

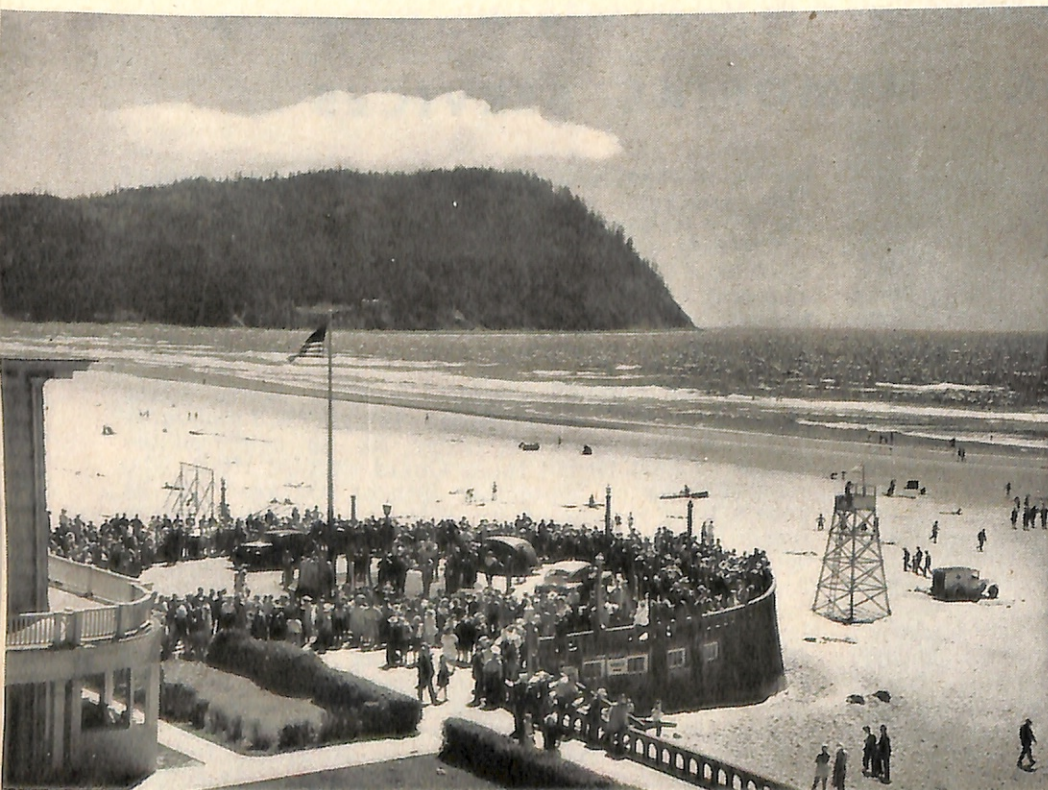
The opening session of the Grand Lodge, which took place in the Civic Auditorium at 8 p.m. on Monday, July 14th, had as its principal speaker Grand Exalted Ruler Charles E. Broughton, editor and publisher of the *Sheboygan, Wisconsin, Press*. Mr. Broughton presided, despite spinal fracture suffered in an automobile accident in West Virginia in April.

The Grand Exalted Ruler called for all Americans to be ready constantly to give battle against communism and intolerance. "If we are going to meet the challenge as true American citizens, we must drive from our midst every enemy of the Government," declared Mr. Brough-

ton. "Ours is a way of life that requires constant alertness to retain the precious gift of freedom."

Also speaking at the opening session was Acting-Governor Marshall Cornett who said, "There isn't room in this country for our Order of Elks and communism." Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank J. Lonergan was Master of Ceremonies at the program which was open to the general public. Other addresses of welcome were given by Mayor Earl Riley who presented the keys of the city to Mr. Broughton, Claude M. Snow, ruler of the Portland Lodge, and Robert W. Hibbitt, who was President of the Convention. Oregon State Assn. Pres. E. L. Hatton conducted the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag while the Grand Chaplain, Rev. George L. Nuckolls, offered the prayer.

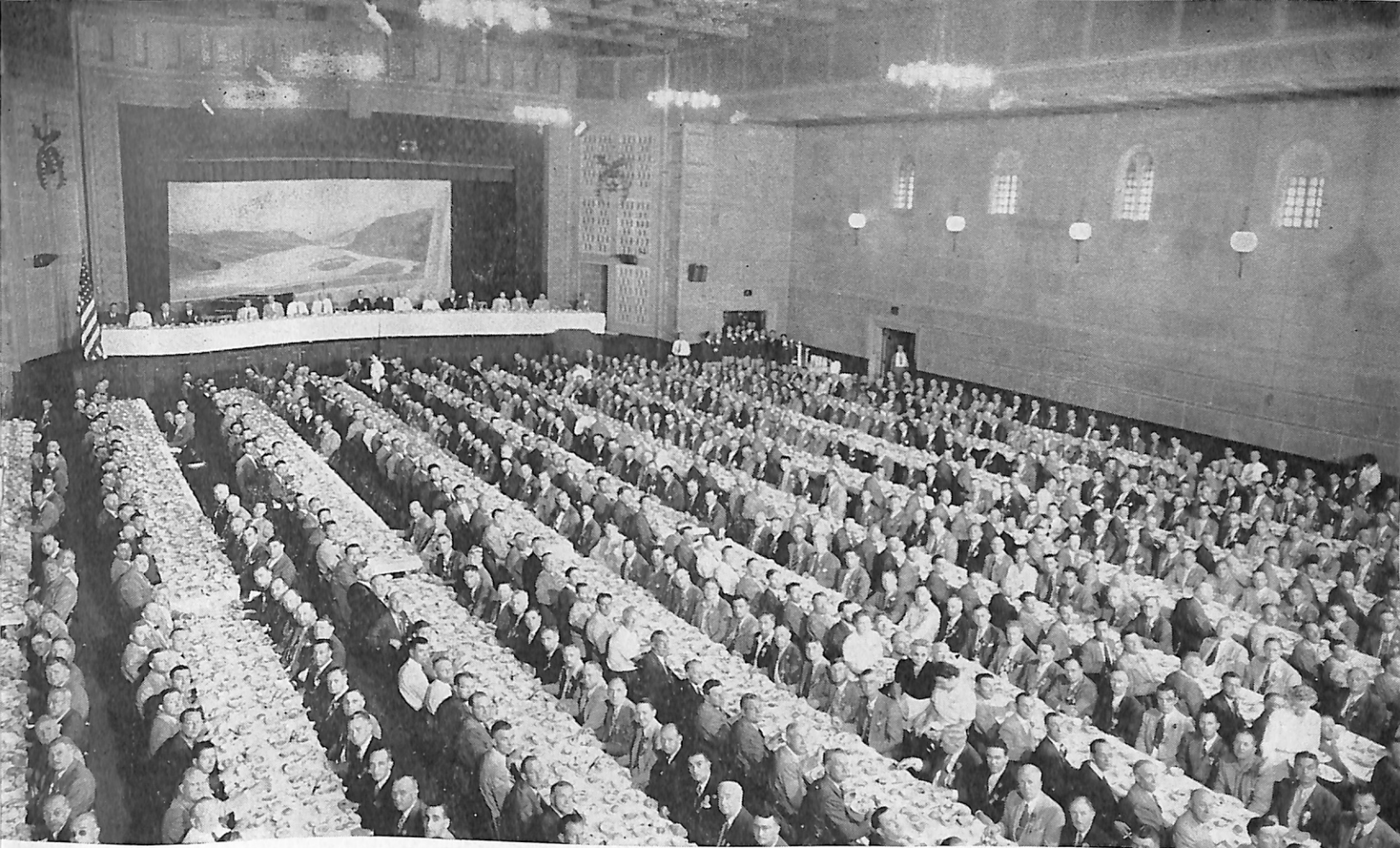
This notable Convention of Elks conducted many social events which will always be memorable occasions in the minds of those who attended. Outstanding among the events prepared and staged by Portland Lodge was the Grand Lodge of Sorrow, an impressive ceremony before a candle-lighted altar surmounted by a cross fashioned of white flowers where the Grand Lodge paused at 11 a.m. to pay tribute to the 593 members who died during the year, and to hear the pledge that, living or dead, an Elk is never forgotten by his Brothers. This ceremony was also open to the public. An account of this ceremony appears elsewhere



A highspot of the Convention was a Salmonbake at Seaside. A special train took delegates and ladies to the Pacific Ocean, where they saw Tillamook head and enjoyed a delicious dinner.



General Mark Clark's vigorous talk to the Grand Lodge was an outstanding event of the 83rd Convention.



Exalted Rulers and delegates at the luncheon given by Grand Exalted Ruler L. A. Lewis.

in this issue of the Magazine. The Grand Ball, which was held at the Masonic Temple, was a most colorful social affair, and the inspection of the great ships which had put into port to honor the conclave added glamour to the Portland visit.

Of great interest to the visiting Elks were the various tourneys and contests conducted by the Convention Committee. Pre-eminent among these was the Ritualistic Contest, won by Everett, Mass., Lodge, No.

642. A full account of this Contest and scores tallied by Everett Lodge and its competitors appeared in the August issue of the Magazine.

In the spectacular two-hour parade which wound up the Convention Thursday afternoon, the Washington State Elks Association captured sweep-stake honors in the procession of pictures in flowers, marching units and mounted patrols which swept through the streets in the final act of the Grand Lodge Convention.

California, which told the story of its vacation playgrounds, won second prize and the New Jersey State Elks Association, which had an appealing theme of the Order's contribution to the happiness of little children, won third. The reviewing stand was effulgent with those notables who were attending the Order's 83rd Convention. General Mark Clark, Commander of the 6th Army, reviewed the passing show.

(Continued on page 55)



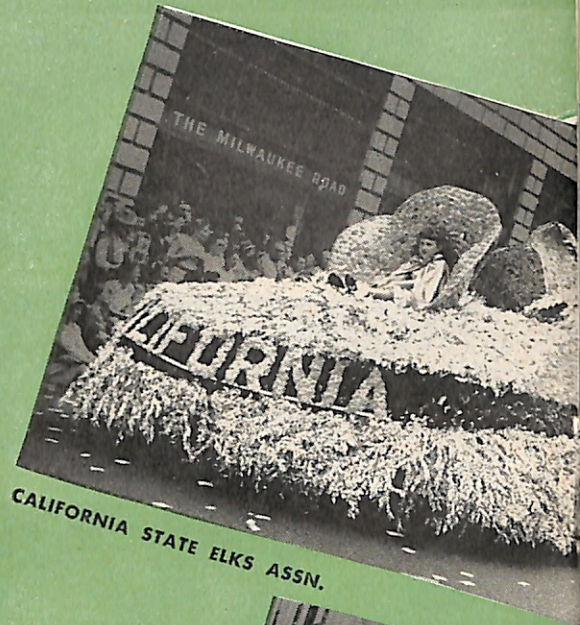
Left to right: Earl Riley, Mayor of Portland, Attorney General Tom Clark and the Acting Governor of Oregon, Marshall Cornett, on Mr. Clark's arrival in Portland.



This is the five-man team from Tillamook, Ore., Lodge, No. 1437, that won the National and Oregon State Trapshooting Contest in competition with twenty-two teams.



IOWA STATE ELKS ASSN.

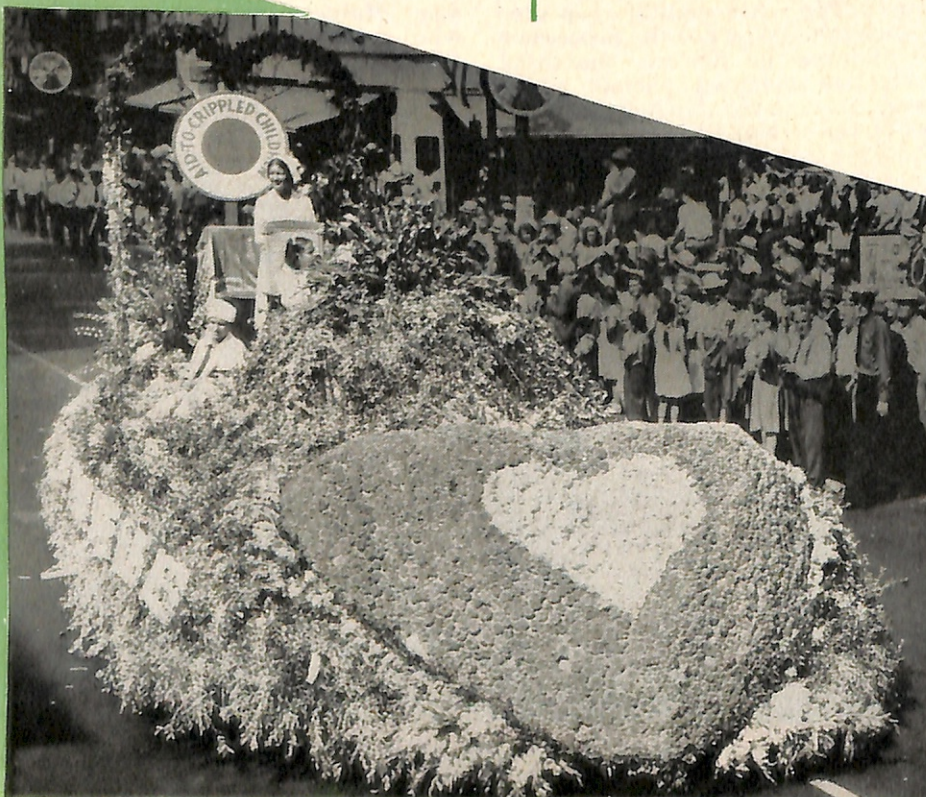


CALIFORNIA STATE ELKS ASSN.

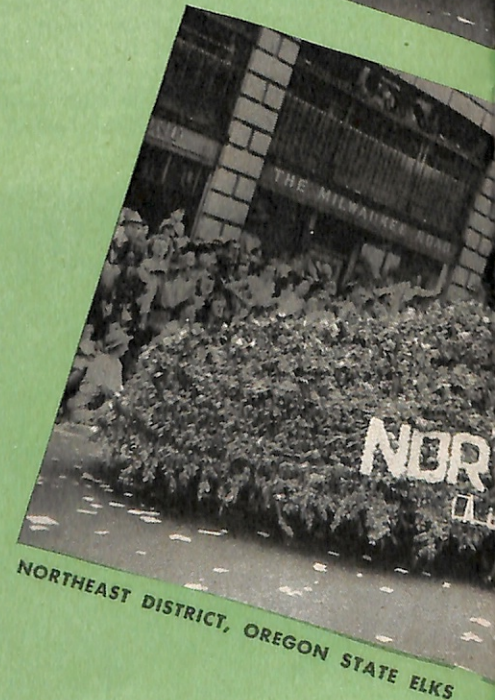


FLOATS ON PARADE

THE GRAND LODGE
CONVENTION
PORTLAND, OREGON
JULY 1947



NORTH DAKOTA STATE ELKS ASSN.



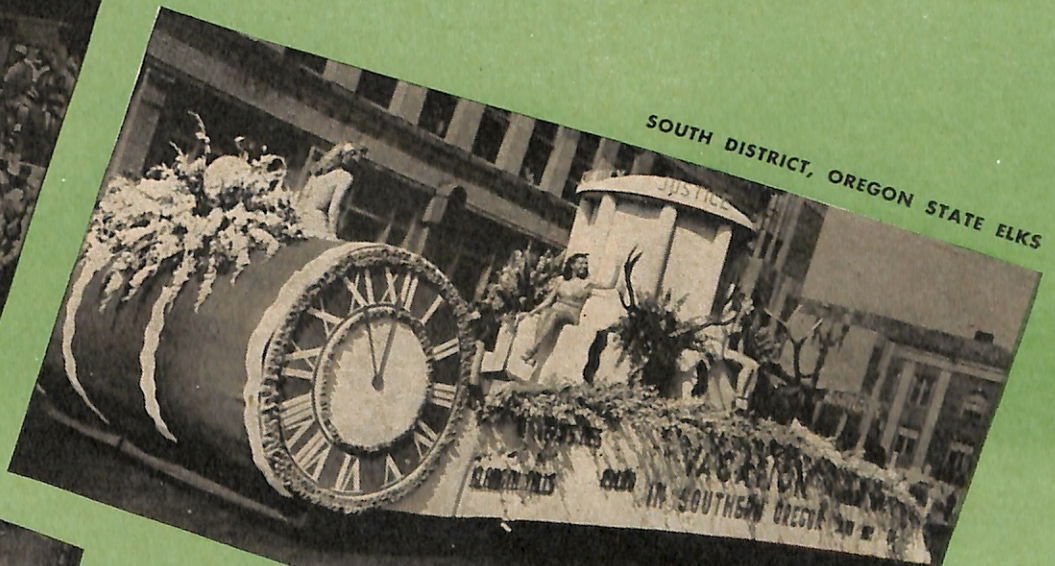
NORTHEAST DISTRICT, OREGON STATE ELKS



IDAHO STATE ELKS ASSN.

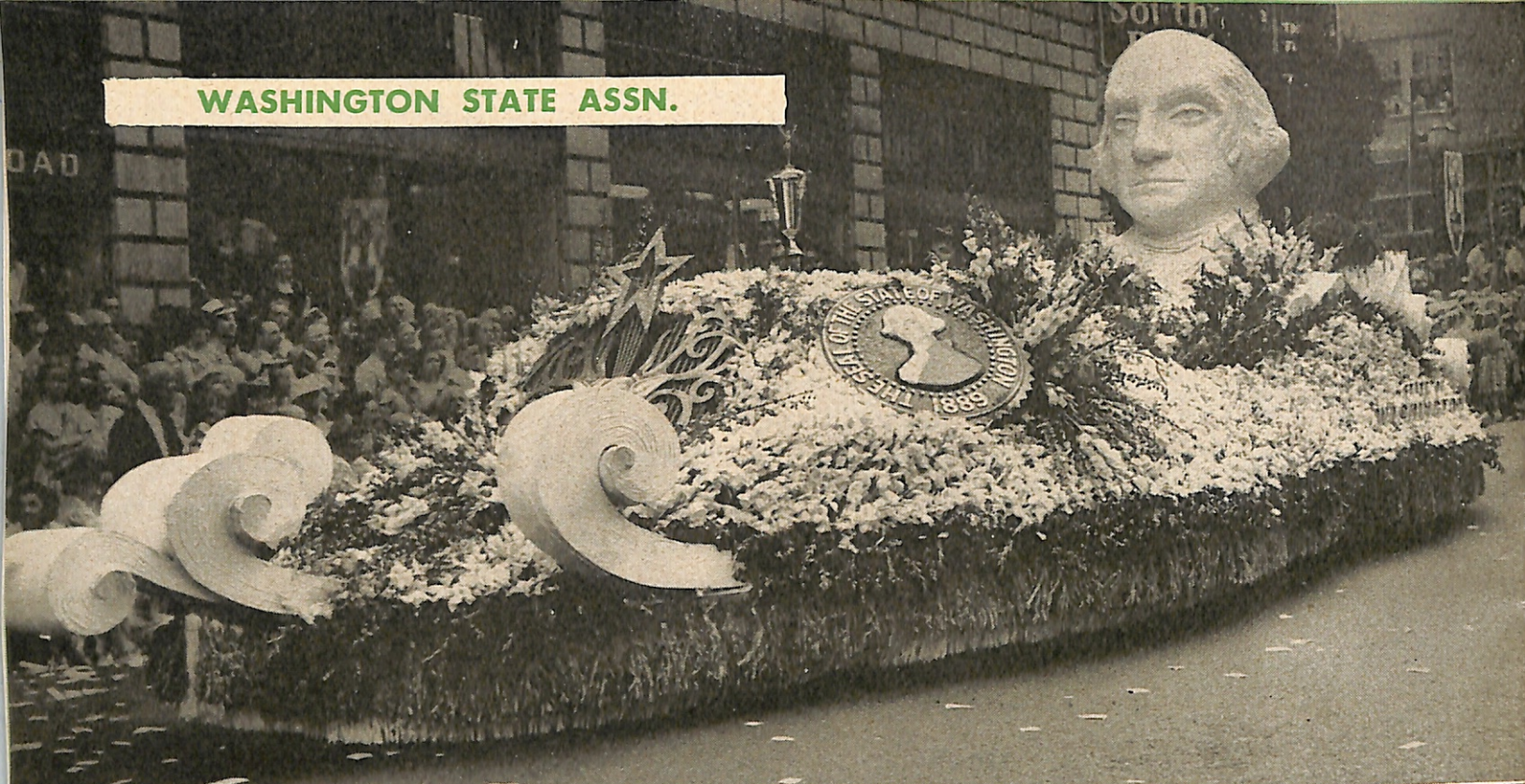


UTAH STATE ELKS ASSN.



NORTHWEST DISTRICT, OREGON STATE ELKS

WASHINGTON STATE ASSN.



NEW JERSEY STATE ASSN.



PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSN.



WISCONSIN STATE ASSN.



TEXAS STATE ASSN.



Supplementary Report of the Elks National Foundation Trustees

(Continued from page 32)

and that course of study included four years of English, two years of Latin, one year each of Medieval and Modern History, State and Civics History, and United States History; one year of Elementary Algebra; one year of Advanced Algebra; two years of Geometry; one year of General Science, one year of Physics, one year of Chemistry, one year of Biology. In addition to being almost perfect in all of these studies for his full four years, this lad spent three years in the School Band, and was a track, tennis, baseball, and basketball athlete from 1943 to 1947, and was a member of the State Champion Basketball Team in 1947. He is an Eagle Scout, and a member of the Arrow, an honorary Scout organization; Junior Member of the Rotary Club, a member of the Key Club; was Vice-President of his Freshman class, President of the Sophomore Class, Secretary of the Lettermen's Club, Assistant Head Judge of the Student Court, Treasurer of the Junior Red Cross, President of the Home Room, President of the Student Body, President of the Junior Red Cross, and President of the Band Organization; he held the highest possible award for school service in his Junior year, stood first in a class of 357 pupils, and was class valedictorian upon graduating.

This boy was obliged also to work to earn money to help him through high school, and he did this by acting as Life Guard in the summer of 1945 at a swimming pool, by running a paper route, and by doing farm work. In 1946, he was selected to attend Boys' State, and represented his town and high school at the Southern Association of Student Government conventions in 1946. It is now my pleasure to introduce to you this young boy, James D. Hembree, Jr., of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

To the accompaniment of great applause young Mr. Hembree rose and addressed the gathering. He said, "One of the greatest thrills that can ever come to anyone is to know that he has been chosen for a great award like this from such a great organization."

Mr. Benjamin then continued with his Report: "Our first prize for the girls has gone to a young lady graduate of the high school at Herkimer, New York State. She took a course of study in which her lowest grade was 93, and from that she ranged upward in percentage to 100% for her full four-year course.

"In addition to making such an excellent record as a student, she found time to participate in the Dramatic Club, was a member of the staff on the school paper and yearbook, a member of the *A Capella* Choir, Tennis Club, Library Club, Press Club and took part in the Annual Operetta. She also participated in the Biology Club, the Women's College

and Inter-Campus Glee Club and the League of Women Voters. Outside of school activities, she was Chairman of the Herkimer County Junior Red Cross, leader of the Senior Service Girl Scout Troop, President of the Junior Newman Club, President of the Baby Sitters' Club, and took first prize in two consecutive years in the American Legion Poster Contest.

"For civic activities, she took part in the Community Choir, Community Chest Drives, Tuberculosis Seal and War Bond and Stamp Sales, Red Cross, Scout, and Canteens, was an instructor in First-Aid Classes, and a USO Hostess in Rochester for two years. She was also a Rochester Settlement House worker.

"It is my great pleasure to introduce to you this first-prize winner of our \$700 Student Award, Miss Mary S. Firra of Herkimer, New York."

Miss Firra rose and gracefully acknowledged the applause that greeted her. She said, by way of thanks, "It is with great pleasure and with great thanks that I accept this scholarship which you have bestowed upon me.

"The honor of this occasion, needless to say, took my breath away. It has a two-fold significance, however—first of all, I will be able to complete my medical education and, secondly, I feel greatly honored because of the fact that it is being offered by the Order of Elks.

"My greatest hope is that I will be able to show my thanks in the near future, with deeds, rather than words."

Mr. Benjamin again took the floor, saying, "Our second boy's prize of \$600 goes to James Erwin Rosenzweig of Longview, Washington; our third prize of \$500 goes to James Jerome Herman of Sheboygan, Wisconsin; our fourth of \$400 to Charles Richard Pedersen of Missoula, Montana, and our fifth, of \$300, to Kenneth Franklin Koon of Wheeling, West Virginia.

"The \$200 awards have been won by Harold Clifton Urschel, Jr., of Bowling Green, Ohio; Philip George Hass, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin; Joseph John Sebastian Lauber, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Brian Earl Briggs, of Minot, North Dakota, and Frank Turkot, of Woodlynne, New Jersey.

"So fine were the many students, and so close together in their ratings, and so worthy were they, that in addition to the five \$100 Honorary awards that we publicly announced, our Board of Trustees has added five more, making ten \$100 awards as Honorable Mention to the following students: Bruce Warren Nelson, of Lakewood, Ohio; George Middleton Allen, of Walpole, Massachusetts; Edward Stanley Jaksina, of New Britain, Connecticut; William Wright, of Cortland, New York; Arthur Al-

lan Patchatt, of Middletown, New York; William A. Vincent, of Owego, New York; William Oberg Edward, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Jay Harris Poppell, of Lakeland, Florida; George Nicholas Fehr, Jr., of Reading, Pennsylvania, and Robert Benjamin Payne, of Gastonia, North Carolina.

"The girl winners of the other four main prizes are: Bernadette Frances Martocchio, of Watertown, Massachusetts, \$600; Carol Virginia Smith, of Omaha, Nebraska, \$500; Lois Rachel Ibsen, of Missoula, Montana, \$400, and Dorothy Adele Thomas, of Chico, California, \$300.

"The five \$200 prizes have been awarded to: Grace Marjorie Squires, of Norwalk, Ohio; Jean Eileen Tubbaugh, of Ravenna, Ohio; Dorothy Lita Golden, of Miami, Florida; Nancy Jane Etherton, of Alameda, California, and Rosalyn Mary Reeder, of Forest Lake, Minnesota.

"Our Trustees found the girl contestants so close together in their ratings that for the \$100 Honorary Mention prizes, instead of five, we decided to award ten, as encouragement to these young women: Joan Mary O'Rourke, of Westfield, Massachusetts; Virginia Cecile Tazelaar, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Corinne Evelyn Estey, of Springfield, Vermont; Winifred Able, of Seymour, Indiana; JoAnne Fisher Geller, of Lincoln, Illinois; Isobel Claire Varney, of Patchogue, New York; Gertrude Anneliese Adler, of Brookline, Massachusetts; Mary Elizabeth Nevins, of Traverse City, Michigan; Mary Lou Elliott, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Caroline L. Wells, of Gloucester, Massachusetts.

"These ten girls were so close together in their rating that the highest one was only one-half of one percent above the lowest one of these ten.

"The scholastic record of Pura Norma Suarez, of Caguas, Puerto Rico, entitles her to the Foundation's scholastic award of \$300, allocated by the Foundation to the best student applicant from our insular Possessions.

"While examining the applications of these students, your Trustees have found applications from five that seem to be of a type entitled to encouragement, who have been students under the most difficult circumstances, where the circumstances were such that the scholastic rating suffered as a result.

"We feel that these students are entitled to the help of the Foundation, and to each of them we have awarded a Scholarship Prize of \$300. The five students are Johanna Naeck, of Denver, Colorado; Mary Gertrude Blank, of Great Falls, Montana; Oren Ellis McLaughlin, of Clifton, Arizona; Frederick Thomas Marchi, of Rumford, Maine, and Howard Walter Smith, of South Vernon, Massachusetts."

NEWS OF THE SUBORDINATE

LODGES

FESTUS-CRYSTAL CITY, MO.,

Lodge, No. 1721, came into existence a few months ago at a program in charge of D.D. Glenn S. Thomas who was ably assisted by the officers of St. Louis and DeSoto Lodges. Fifty-six men were initiated that day in the presence of large delegations from Washington Lodge as well as St. Louis and DeSoto.

After the formal ceremonies, the new lodge was host at a delightful buffet supper, followed by dancing.

BILOXI, MISS., Lodge, No. 606, recently presented a check for \$1,100 to the newly-formed East Harrison County Chapter for Crippled Children. The money was collected from the small banks which are a familiar sight in the local stores, and by direct donations from members of the 365 Club, which donates that amount each year. The check will be matched by Federal funds.

SUFFOLK, VA., Lodge, No. 685, has the interest of the young people at heart. The Suffolk Community Council put on a drive for the organization of a high school band next year. No. 685 undertook to raise funds and came through with \$2,263, which was the largest amount raised by any single organization.

TIFTON, GA., Lodge, No. 1114, came back with a vengeance a short time ago when it was instituted in the American Legion Home. Past Grand Exalted Ruler John S. McClelland represented the Grand Exalted Ruler at the ceremonies. The initiation of 88 new members was taken care of by the Ritualistic Team of East Point Lodge, which made the trip in a chartered plane.

Special Deputy Roderick McDuffie, with the cooperation of D.D. Harry C. Van Horn, is responsible for the organization of No. 1114. Tifton, with a population of 10,000, has not had an Elks lodge in 29 years, having lost its charter during World War I because of inactivity.

A large number of visiting Elks were present from many nearby lodges. Edward A. Dutton, a member of the Grand Lodge Activities Committee; Mr. Van Horn, and State Assn. Pres. Paul E. Henson were some of the dignitaries who participated in the ceremonies. A noteworthy event was the presentation to the new lodge of a cash gift of \$800 from the representatives of the lodges present. This donation will be used in furnishing Tifton Lodge's handsome new home.

THE ORDER'S HISTORY IN MOTION-PICTURE FORM

"Twixt Dream and Deed", a 16mm. film, either sound or silent, presenting the history of the Order from its inception to the present day, can be acquired by lodges and State Associations to be shown at regular meetings or to prospective members. It is suggested that the sound version of this thirty-minute color film be secured, since its narration and musical background make it the more dramatic.

The film can either be purchased or secured free of charge for one-day use. Up to this time, about 100 lodges have purchased copies of the film for permanent possession, and with the limited number of prints available for one evening's use, lodges must wait from two to three months before a copy can be sent to them on that basis.

The prices of the prints are \$125 for the sound version and \$100 for the silent. Please address all inquiries and requests directly to the Chicago Film Laboratory, 18 West Walton Place, Chicago 10, Illinois.

RICHMOND, VA., Lodge, No. 45, for several years has been providing outstanding programs for the patients at the nearby VA Hospital.

Robert D. Adair, Chief, Special Services for the Hospital, recently communicated with No. 45 with the information that in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 8 a(1), Section 11, Veterans Administration Circular 16, 1947, relative to the composition of Membership on the VA Volunteer National Advisory Committee, the B. P. O. Elks of the U.S.A. has been appointed as a member agency of the Committee.

His letter continued with words of praise for the work the lodge has been doing at the Hospital and added that a representative delegated by the national office will be certified to that institution, through the Veterans Administration Central Office.

AURORA, ILL., Lodge, No. 705, came through with a really necessary item for its city. A brand-new fully-equipped ambulance, purchased at a cost of \$5,600 was delivered to and inspected by Mayor Andrew Carter, Police Chief George H. Rees and other city officials. The ceremony was part of a parade participated in by hundreds of ex-servicemen and veterans' organizations.

Reinforcements and additional accoutrements will be made to the ambulance so that it will be of the greatest possible use.

1

White Plains, N. Y., Elk officials are pictured when they placed a wreath on the grave of Henry Van DeMark, Secretary of the "Jolly Corks" which later became New York Lodge No. 1.

2

Here are the twenty-five members of Fostoria, Ohio, Lodge who were honored at a recent party.

3

Through an unintentional delay, this photograph, taken some time ago, was not published before. It shows the presentation of a Respirator to the Trustees of Clark County Memorial Hospital by Jeffersonville, Ind., Lodge.

4

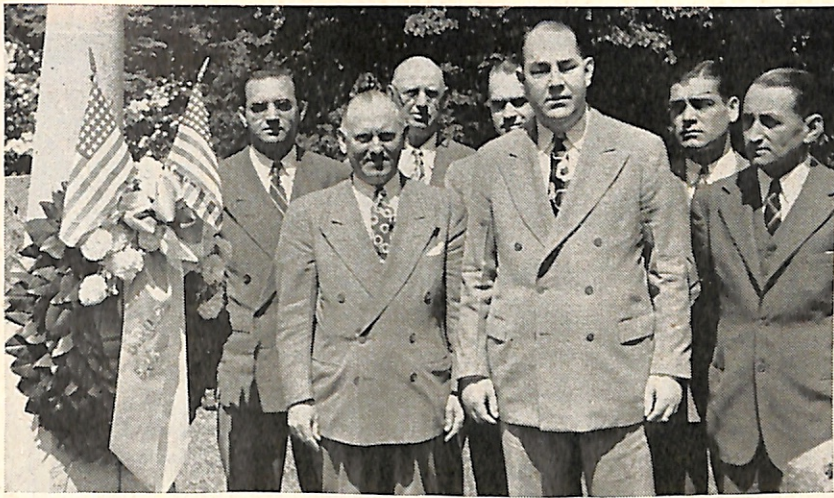
This is the cast of Danville, Ill., Lodge's Old Time Minstrel, whose two-night show netted a fine amount for the entertainment of patients in the Veterans Hospital in Danville.

5

Boston, Mass., Elks are shown with Harold Russell, center, armless World War II hero and winner of an Academy Award for "The Best Years of Our Lives", when he decorated Elks Rest in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

6

Officers of San Francisco, Calif., Lodge are pictured with Commander Frank Curley of the American Legion at one of the semi-annual joint meetings of San Francisco Elks and the Zane-Irwin Post No. 93 of the Legion.



1. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.



2. FOSTORIA, OHIO



3. JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.



5. BOSTON, MASS.



6. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.



4. DANVILLE, ILL.

NEWS OF THE SUBORDINATE LODGES

1

The members of the Servicemen's Committee of Rahway, N. J., Lodge are shown as they presented a table-model radio for the use of veterans at Tilton General Hospital at Fort Dix.

2

Dignitaries of Bronx, N. Y., Lodge are pictured with General Ralph G. De Voe, Managing Director of Veterans Hospital, Base 81, Kingsbridge, N. Y., standing second from left. The occasion marked the lodge's presentation of 12 chrome-plated collapsible chairs to that Hospital, at a cost of \$1,500.

3

Past State Pres. George Swim of Biloxi, Miss., Lodge presents the lodge's \$1,100 check to Mrs. Lena Elder, Secy. to the Chairman of the Polio Foundation East Harrison County Chapter, as other Elk officials look on.

4

Miss Patricia Rees receives the \$300 Elks National Foundation Scholarship Award, through the Tennessee Elks Assn. and Johnson City Lodge, from Secretary Percy Fowler of the lodge.

5

D.D. George M. Rock presents a plaque acknowledging Owensboro, Ky., Lodge's \$1,000 contribution to the Elks National Foundation, to E.R. J. Ray Shropshire. Other Kentucky Elk officials are also pictured here.

6

A photograph taken during the ceremonies held when E.R. Paul Gibson turned over Aurora, Ill., Lodge's gift of an ambulance, also shown, to Mayor Andrew J. Carter for the city's use.

7

Dr. G. H. Hoffman, in charge of Kewanee, Ill., Lodge's Crippled Children's Clinics, held six times each year, is pictured with Orthopedic specialist Dr. Cooper as he examines children during one of the Clinics.

8

Officials of Amarillo, Tex., Lodge are pictured with some of the 76 children Amarillo Lodge clothed and fed during the emergency caused by the tornado in that section not long ago.

9

Here are some of the teen-agers who enjoy dancing at the home of Sapulpa, Okla., Lodge every Friday.

42



1. RAHWAY, N. J.



2. BRONX, N. Y.



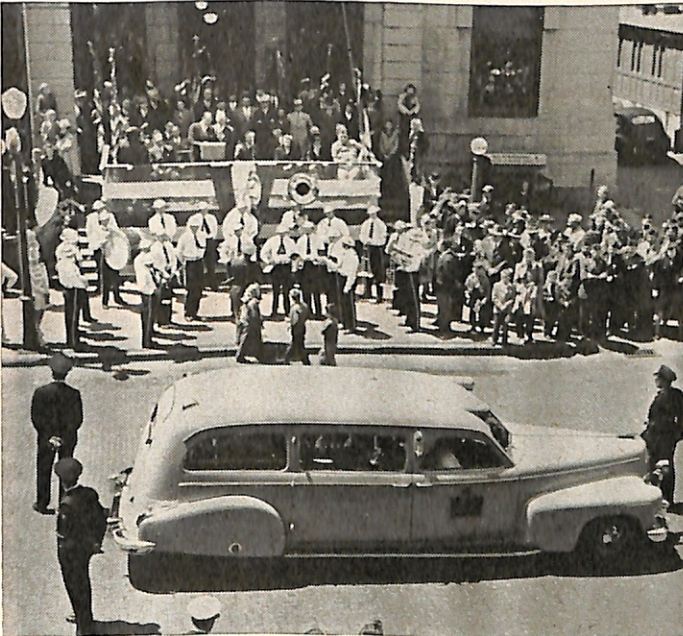
3. BILOXI, MISS.



4. TENNESSEE STATE ELKS ASSN.



5. OWENSBORO, KY.



6. AURORA, ILL.



7. KEWANEE, ILL.



8. AMARILLO, TEX.



9. SAPULPA, OKLA.

NEWS OF THE SUBORDINATE LODGES

1

Officials of Jacksonville, Ill., Lodge turn over the lodge's \$1,500 check to the Chairman of the city's Youth Center Campaign.

2

E.R. Kenneth Lawrence, second from left, and Mayor Harold Chirside hold Sterling, Colo., Lodge's \$25,000 check for the city's Recreation Center. Other Elk dignitaries look on.

3

Inglewood, Calif., Elk luminaries are pictured with Lt. John M. Ard, co-pilot of the *Betty Joe* which flew the first non-stop flight of a fighter plane from Honolulu to New York, when he spoke at a recent lodge meeting.

4

E.R. Hooks Lemmons, left, with city officials when he gave Breckenridge, Tex., Lodge's gift of a \$1,209 resuscitator to the city.

5

Mayor Curtis Trahan of Texas City, center, receives from E.R. A. A. Gharrett and E.L.K. Ralph L. Fowler, left and right, Houston, Tex., Lodge's \$1,000 check to assist Texas City in reconstructing after its tragic disaster.

6

P.E.R. L. S. Duke gives Dorothy Roach a \$100 check which was the first prize in Columbia, Tenn., Lodge's "Best Student Contest".

7

Dr. J. B. Bigelow, left, accepts Holyoke, Mass., Lodge's check in payment for a modern etherizing machine for Providence Hospital.

8

Past District Deputy Alfred H. Chapman, left, presents to E. R. Edward M. Botelle of Westerly, R. I., Lodge an Elks National Foundation Permanent Benefactors Certificate \$2 in acknowledgment of the additional \$1,000 recently contributed to the Foundation by the lodge's individual membership.

9

Members of the San Jose, Calif., Elks Billiard Team accepts the trophy won in the Championship Match with the San Francisco Team.

10

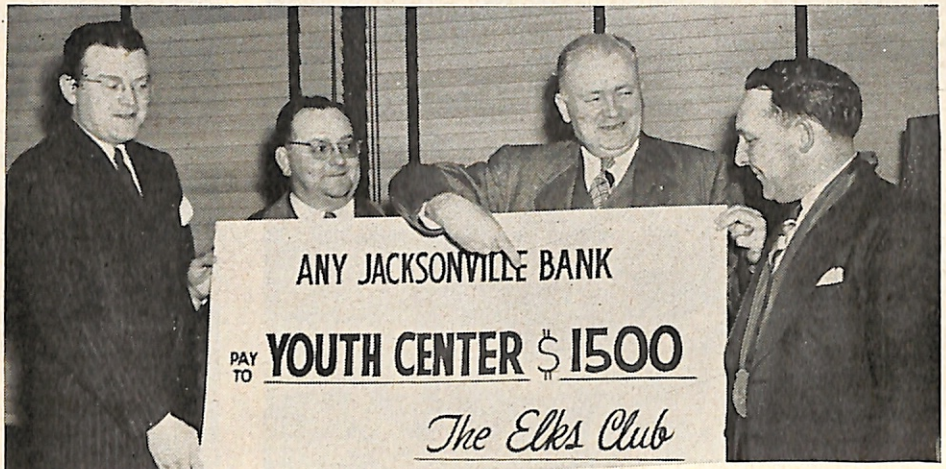
Leimgruber's Team of Bowling Green, winners of the Sixth Ohio State Elks Bowling Tournament which took place in Mansfield.

11

The Westminster College Basketball Team, sponsored by East Liverpool, Ohio, Lodge, which won the 22nd Annual Tri-State Amateur Class "A" Basketball Tournament.

12

Plainfield, N. J., Lodge's Bowling Team, tops in both the State and Central N. J. Leagues.



1. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.



2. STERLING, COLO.



3. INGLEWOOD, CALIF.



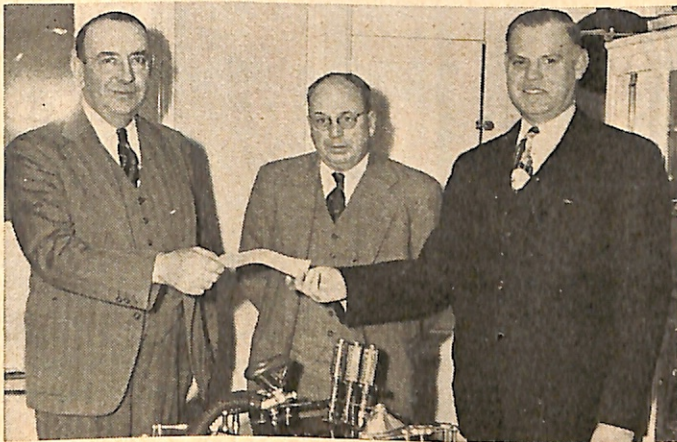
4. BRECKENRIDGE, TEX.



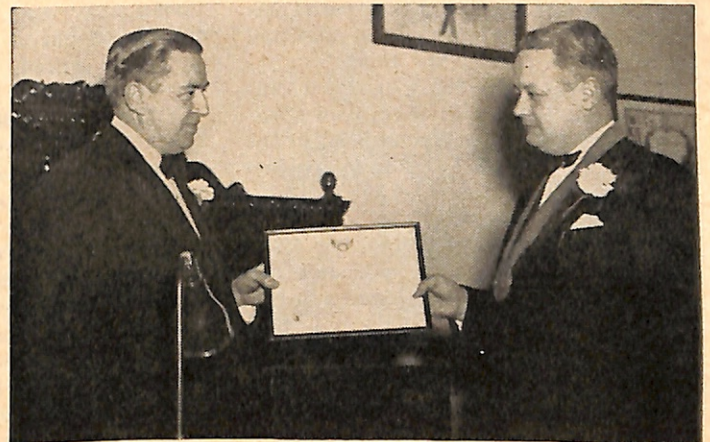
5. HOUSTON, TEX.



6. COLUMBIA, TENN.



7. HOLYOKE, MASS.



8. WESTERLY, R. I.



9. SAN JOSE, CALIF.



10. BOWLING GREEN, OHIO



11. EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO



12. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

NEWS OF THE SUBORDINATE LODGES

MARION, ILL., Lodge, No. 800, recently gave unanimous authority to empower its officers to donate \$25,000 to the Marion Hospital Fund Drive.

Not long after that a check in that amount was turned over to the Hospital Fund Committee at a special ceremony.

McALESTER, OKLA., Lodge, No. 533, has made arrangements to present silk American Flags to all persons admitted to American citizenship there.

The project is being carried out through the lodge's Americanism Committee. The Flags are presented in the courtroom following the administration of the Oath of Allegiance.

STERLING, COLO., Lodge, No. 1336, believes in making life pleasant for everyone. The city has wanted a recreation center for a long time and a drive for funds was started this Spring. No. 1336 immediately came through with \$25,000. E.R. Kenneth Lawrence made the presentation and Mayor Harold Chirnside accepted the check.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Lodge, No. 309, gave Grand Exalted Ruler Charles E. Broughton a wonderful reception when he visited there earlier this year. The State Championship Ritualistic Team of Montrose Lodge initiated a class of more than 250 men on this occasion. Over 2,500 Elks from all over the State were on hand.

WEST HAVEN, CONN., Lodge, No. 1537, held its second annual sports dinner when a trophy was presented to the Giordano Bros. basketball team, champions of the West Haven Elks Recreation Basketball League.

Nearly 150 attended, with many local athletes, and coaches from local high school and Yale University as speakers.

DETROIT, MICH., Lodge, No. 34, played host to 50 disabled veterans from Percy Jones Hospital in Battle Creek not long ago. A chartered bus brought the boys to the lodge home for lunch and then to Briggs Stadium for the Detroit-Cleveland baseball game. Later on, the entire group returned to the lodge home to enjoy a chicken dinner and entertainment. Virgil Trucks and Dizzy Trout, star pitchers for the Tigers, came back with the boys to add sports interest to the evening.

A class of 145 candidates was initiated late in May, with dinner and a social hour rounding out the evening.

APOLLO, PA., Lodge, No. 386, climaxed a series of outstanding social functions with its annual Old Timers Night when 55 members were served a turkey dinner by a committee from the lodge's Ladies' Auxiliary. Four of the eight Charter Members of the lodge were on hand.

Five hundred were present later on during the evening, including a large number of out-of-town Elks. A buffet lunch was served.

TRI-STATE ELKS ASSN. The Robert South Barrett Boys Camp, established by Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia Elks, opened its doors to 500 boys July 20th.

Located near Frederick and occupying a portion of the Camp Ritchie area used by the Government during the war, the camp was named for Dr. Barrett of Alexandria, Va., a Past Grand Exalted Ruler, who played an active part in the Camp's organization.

Buildings being used for the Camp include dormitories, mess hall, infirmary and gymnasium. There are athletic grounds and a fine swimming pool. An experienced counselor is in charge of each group of 12 boys, and an athletic supervisor directs games and swimming contests.

MILFORD, MASS., Lodge, No. 628, put on its annual Sports Night recently with 34 senior-class athletes of the local High and St. Mary's High as guests. The young men received gold football, baseball and basketball watch charms as gifts of the lodge, and the schools' athletic associations presented sweaters to each boy.

Baseball squads of several nearby high schools were among the special guests. Ted Williams and Tex Hughson of the Boston Red Sox, Denny Galehouse and Jeff Heath of the St. Louis Browns were the speakers. As part of the entertainment, several moving picture films were shown, including shots of the 1946 World Series.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Lodge, No. 99, is greatly interested in the arts. Evidence of this was the success of the lodge's Spring Festival of Music, at which the "99" Symphonic Band of over 80 musicians and the "99" Chanters put on a splendid program. The City Concert Youth Chorus also participated, with selections by several soloists. Over two thousand music-lovers attended the affair.

1 This class of 50 ex-GIs was initiated recently into Santa Ana, Calif., Lodge in honor of E.R. Glenn Cave, veteran of both World Wars and father of Air Forces Capt. Glenn Cave, Jr., who was a Jap prisoner for two years.

2 When, as Grand Exalted Ruler Charles E. Broughton visited Rochester, Minn., he stopped at the Mayo Clinic. Pictured here are, left to right, Sam Stern, Approving Member of the Board of Grand Trustees; Mr. Broughton; Mrs. Charles Mayo and Doctor Mayo, whose small son is also shown.

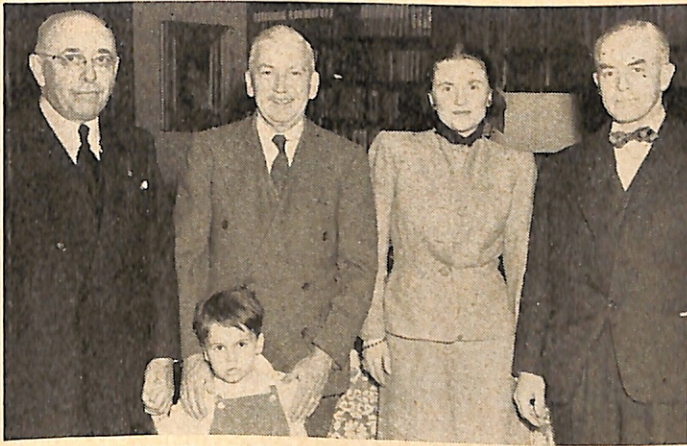
3 When Herkimer, N.Y., Lodge celebrated its 25th Anniversary, William Frasier, Executive Secretary of the Elks National Veterans Service Commission, left, and Secretary George I. Hall of the Board of Grand Trustees, right, watched Magician Truxton Hosley pull a few tricks out of a hat.

4 Grand Exalted Ruler Broughton holds the attention of Elk dignitaries as he delivers an address during his official visit to Gary, Ind., Lodge.

5 Mr. Broughton, second from left, is photographed with Elk luminaries at Oshkosh, Wis., Lodge when he attended its mortgage-burning ceremony.



1. SANTA ANA, CALIF.



2. ROCHESTER, MINN.



3. HERKIMER, N. Y.



4. GARY, IND.



5. OSHKOSH, WIS.

NEWS OF THE SUBORDINATE LODGES

1

A group of new Bend, Ore., Elks with the P. E. R.'s who initiated them.

2

The officers of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Lodge, shown with the class initiated in honor of Past State Pres. George A. Swim on the visit of D. D. Frank B. Lemont.

3

Members and dignitaries of the Order who attended the institution of Tarpon Springs, Fla., Lodge. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Dr. Robert South Barrett is seated first row center.

4

Officers of Minot, N.D., Lodge are pictured with a class of new members.

5

On Milford, Mass., Lodge's Sports Night these guests attended: Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox; Denny Galehouse of the St. Louis Browns; Town Counsel William P. DiVitto, a member of Milford lodge; Tex Hughson, of the Boston Red Sox, and Jeff Heath of the St. Louis Browns.

6

Several officials of Marion, Ill., Lodge present the lodge's \$25,000 check to the Marion Hospital Fund Drive.

7

Frankfort, Ind., Lodge representatives are shown with Mrs. Elizabeth Goodnight and her sons, invalids paralyzed since childhood, in the special wheelchairs the lodge donated to them.

8

Virginia, Minn., Elk dignitaries with the resuscitator the lodge presented to the Virginia Municipal Hospital.

9

At Tucson, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Dr. Robert S. Barrett presents the \$300 Elks National Foundation Scholarship award to Miss Margaret Ann Allee who was selected by the Arizona State Elks Assn. Committee.

10

Miss Margaret Lloyd, Treasurer of the High School Band Fund, receives Suffolk, Va., Lodge's check for \$2,263.

11

This is the Hazleton, Pa., Elks Basketball Team which won the city Y.M.C.A. Championships as well as top place in the city-wide post-season playoffs.

12

Here are the 1947 Elks National Bowling Champions, who represented Detroit, Mich., Lodge at the Tournament.



1. BEND, ORE.



2. TUSCALOOSA, ALA.



3. TARPON SPRINGS, FLA.



4. MINOT, N. D.



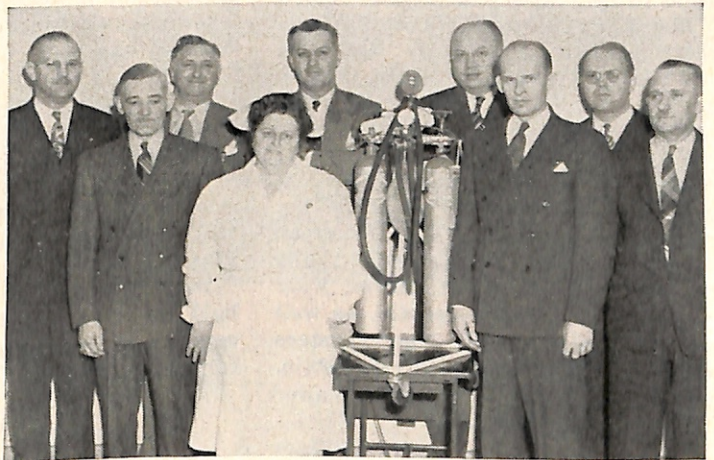
5. MILFORD, MASS.



6. MARION, ILL.



7. FRANKFORT, IND.



8. VIRGINIA, MINN.



9. ARIZONA STATE ELKS ASSN.



10. SUFFOLK, VA.



11. HAZLETON, PA.



12. DETROIT, MICH.

News of the STATE ASSOCIATIONS

TEXAS

The Texas State Elks Assn. adjourned on May 31st after a fine three-day meeting at Fort Worth when the following were elected to office: Pres., V. A. Powell, Amarillo; Vice-Presidents, East, Frank D. McClaran, Marshall; S.E., Carl R. Mann, Baytown; S.W., P. N. Bonneau, McAllen; No., C. L. Barnhart, Fort Worth; West, Lang White, Odessa; and Central, W. H. Driscoll, Temple; Secy., H. S. Rubenstein, Brenham; Treas., James J. Duggan, Port Arthur; Chaplain, Ed Green, Amarillo; Sgt.-at-Arms, Chas. E. Jones, Beaumont; Tiler, R. L. Bounds, Mexia, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the TECCI, Floyd De Forrest, Dallas. Four Trustees of the TESA remain, as well as seven for the TECCI. Other Trustees are TESA, five years, W. W. Stein, Laredo, and TECCI, eight years, Walter G. Jones, Houston.

Past Grand Exalted Rulers William Hawley Atwell and Edward Rightor addressed the Convention, as did Grand Est. Loyal Knight George Strauss.

The dinner dance held in honor of the Past Presidents was a huge success, and the Memorial Service had one of the largest attendances in the Association's history. A special service was conducted in memory of Past Pres. W. W. Bridges.

Other interesting features of the meeting were the President's Ball, a barbecue luncheon and a Ladies' Luncheon. Beaumont will entertain the Convention in 1948.

Winners of the Ritualistic Contest were: Amarillo, first prize of \$75; Tricities, second prize of \$50, and Odessa, third prize of \$25. Winners of the State Scholarship Award Contest were Barbara B. Brooks, \$300; Billy Eugene Wyale, \$200, and Nina B. Liles, \$100.

LOUISIANA

The 1947 Convention of the Louisiana State Elks Association took place at Alexandria on June 14th and 15th. The Flag Day Ritual was conducted in the home of Alexandria Lodge No. 546 at which the principal speaker was P.E.R. Chas. B. Emery of Shreveport Lodge, and the tribute to the Flag was delivered by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Rightor. The program was broadcast over the local radio station. That evening a dance was enjoyed and the business of the Convention began

at ten a.m. the following day, preceding a luncheon for the Elks and their ladies, given by the host lodge.

One of the features of the meeting was the presentation to Miss Margaret Elizabeth McNair of New Orleans of the \$300 scholarship award allotted to the State by the Elks National Foundation. After the luncheon, the Ritualistic Contest was held, with the officers of New Orleans Lodge taking top honors.

The following officers were elected: Pres., D. T. Lenhard, Baton Rouge; 1st Vice-Pres., Geo. H. Himel, Natchitoches; 2nd Vice-Pres., Sidney A. Freudenstein, New Orleans; Secy., Willis C. McDonald, New Orleans, and Treas., Clarence La Croix, Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge Lodge's invitation to hold the 1948 meeting there was accepted, and the date was set tentatively for June 19th and 20th.

KANSAS

Pittsburg, Kans., was the scene of the 1947 Kansas Elks Association Convention on June 14th, 15th and 16th, when 580 Elks and 400 ladies were registered. Among the distinguished guests were Past Grand Exalted Ruler Henry C. Warner of Dixon, Ill., who gave the Memorial Address at this meeting, and Floyd M. Brown, Special Deputy, who reported on the work of the Elks National Veterans Service Commission of which Mr. Warner is Vice-Chairman.

A \$300 scholarship award was given to Eugene Lloyd Carter, and a \$1,000 emergency charity fund was set up.

1

Here are the men who make up Sapulpa, Okla., Lodge's Ritualistic Team and who captured the State Championship in the contest held during the recent meeting of the Oklahoma Elks Association.

2

The new Ritualistic Team of the Rhode Island Elks Assn., pictured here in the second row, initiated the 21 men standing at the rear of the picture for Pawtucket Lodge whose officers are seated.

3

A view of some of the 2,000 Oregon Elks and their ladies who enjoyed the seafood picnic held in conjunction with the State Elks Association Convention at Coos Bay.

4

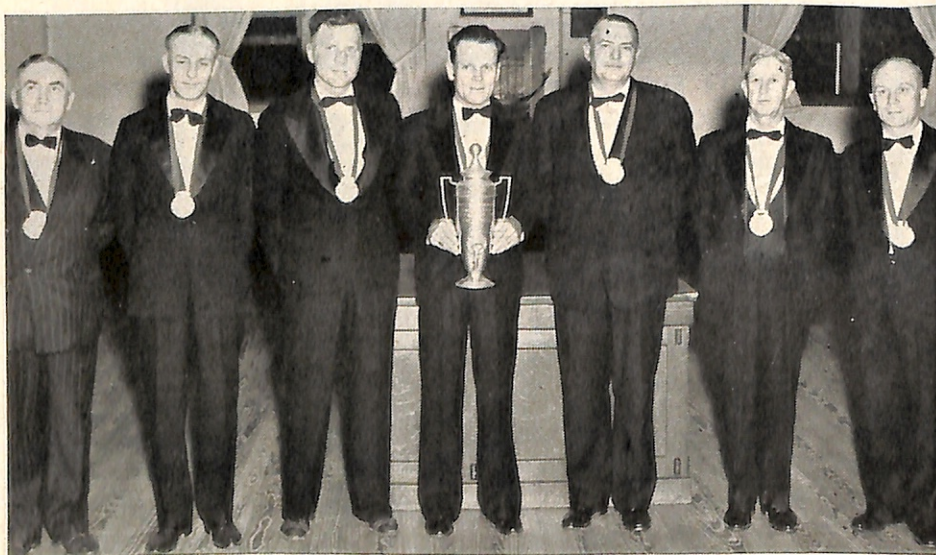
Miss Margaret Elizabeth McNair receives the \$300 scholarship award allotted to Louisiana by the Elks National Foundation, at the recent Convention of the Louisiana State Elks Association. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Rightor stands at left, with other Elk officials.

5

August Schneider, 20-year Chairman of the Elks Benevolent Commission of Nebraska, presents a \$25,663.50 check to Dr. C. W. M. Poynter for the Children's Memorial Hospital in Omaha at the 1947 Convention of the Nebraska Elks Assn. The money was raised by 19 Nebraska lodges. Walter J. Hampton, left, retiring President of the Association, looks on.

6

This is the Iowa State Elks Championship Ritualistic Team of Decorah Lodge.



1. OKLAHOMA



2. RHODE ISLAND



3. OREGON



4. LOUISIANA



5. NEBRASKA



6. IOWA

NEWS OF THE STATE

ASSOCIATIONS

Social activities included stag parties, park barbecues, Dutch lunches, breakfasts and dances, and special luncheons and bridge dinners for the ladies.

Officers elected were: Pres., R. L. Johnsmeyer, Manhattan, and Secy., S. E. Patterson, Augusta. No appointive officers were chosen at this time.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The 1947 South Carolina State Elks Association Convention concluded a two-day conclave, at which 398 Elks and their ladies were registered, after naming A. J. Baumann of Sumter as President for the ensuing year. Mr. Baumann's home lodge will be host to the 1948 meeting. A decision made at this Convention was the changing of the name of this group of lodges to the South Carolina Elks Association.

The affair opened on May 31st with a Ritualistic Contest won by the team from Columbia Lodge No. 1190 with a score of 98.63%. Anderson Lodge No. 1206 was a close second with a score of 98.10%.

A fine program of charities for the coming year was launched and reports were delivered on the work being done among the underprivileged, especially at the orthopedic camp at Burnt Gin. A splendid report was made on the work done by Columbia and Charleston Lodges at Veterans Hospitals. Spartanburg Lodge, one of the two youngest in the State and with a membership of only 120, announced that it had sent exactly that number—120—underprivileged children to camp this summer.

The most important changes made at the business meeting were the framing of a new constitution and the division of the State into three new districts, each to be in charge of a Vice-President who will have his own organization and sponsor interlodge ritualistic work.

Following the Ritualistic Contest the ladies were entertained at a delightful fish supper and that evening a dance was enjoyed. While business was going on Sunday morning, the ladies were taken on a boat trip around Charleston Harbor.

The 1947-48 officers, besides Mr. Baumann, are: Vice-Pres., Earl W. DeLay, Columbia, and Vice-Presidents for the three districts: 1st, Robert M. Wood, Charleston; 2nd, H. S. Rawson, Rock

Hill, and 3rd, Edwin W. Johnson, Spartanburg.

Appointees are: Secy.-Treas., F. Jenkins Knight, Sumter; Esq., Joe Seawell, Union; Tiler, L. F. Summey, Anderson; Inner Guard, Joseph J. Keenan, Florence, and Chaplain, Rev. John J. McCarthy, Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The South Dakota State Elks Association Convention which took place at Deadwood on June 22nd, 23rd and 24th, boasted an attendance of 414, a total less than expected, owing to flood conditions.

During the year, the various South Dakota lodges have spent approximately \$29,000 in charitable work and supplied entertainment to two Veterans Hospitals. One of the Association's important patriotic projects for the coming year will be to see that every school in the State has an American Flag.

Owing to inclement weather, the scheduled golf tournament and trapshoot contests had to be canceled. The Ritualistic Contest in which Aberdeen, Rapid City and Sioux Falls Lodges participated, was won by the Sioux Falls group.

The new officers are: Pres., James M. Campbell, Deadwood; Vice-Presidents: Max E. Austin, Brookings; Wm. B. McKenzie, Sioux Falls, and M. G. Murphy, Huron; Secy., A. A. Fahy, Aberdeen; Treas., M. M. Korte, Aberdeen, and Trustees: F. H. Wormer, Rapid City; Frank Collins, Mitchell; Wescott G. Smith, Yankton; Rudolph Gaeckle, Madison, and Martin E. Cogley, Sioux Falls.

The 1948 Convention was awarded to Yankton Lodge No. 994.

UTAH

The members of Salt Lake City Lodge No. 85 were hosts to the 1947 meeting of the Utah State Elks Association on June 6th, 7th and 8th, and had Mayor Earl J. Glade on hand to welcome the hundreds of delegates and their guests.

Reports showed that all lodges are participating actively in community projects, and of particular interest was the announcement that the Elks had been requested to dedicate the flag pole at the opening of the Utah Centennial Celebration in Salt Lake City in May.

Scholarship awards amounting to \$700 were distributed by the Association to five high school students. The Ritualistic Contest went to the officers of Park City Lodge No. 734, but owing to bad weather the golf tournament and interlodge baseball championship contest were postponed.

Buffet luncheons were served Friday and Saturday at the home of No. 85, and Friday night saw about 500 Elks

and their ladies in a reserved section at the Utah Centennial Ice Follies.

Officers for the coming year are: Pres., D. J. McMurphy, Cedar City; 1st Vice-Pres., J. Louis Fisher, Provo; 2nd Vice-Pres., C. Wade Giggey, Ogden; 3rd Vice-Pres., H. M. McNeil, Salt Lake City; Secy., Ralph C. Adams, Cedar City, and Treas., Jay Neiheisel, Tooele.

The date and place of next year's conclave will be decided upon at a quarterly meeting of the State Executive Committee.

RHODE ISLAND

On June 30th, approximately 200 Elks from the six Rhode Island lodges attended the 1947 Convention of the State Elks Assn. at Woonsocket, and decided to hold next year's meeting at Newport.

At this time, retiring Pres. Anthony F. Lawrence received a wrist watch and traveling bag in appreciation of his fine work during the year. Presentation of the watch was made by D.D. Frank E. McKenna on behalf of the Association, and E.R. Timothy J. Manning, Sr., gave Mr. Lawrence the bag on behalf of Woonsocket Lodge.

Past Grand Exalted Rulers E. Mark Sullivan and John F. Malley, Chairman of the Elks National Foundation, were speakers on this occasion, as well as John E. Mullen, a member of the Grand Forum, and P.D.D. Alfred H. Chapman who delivered a memorial address in honor of deceased members. Mr. Malley presented \$300 scholarship awards to Miss Claire A. Quinlan and Miss Helen M. Wszol. Miss Wszol's award was presented in behalf of Mr. Lawrence by Woonsocket Lodge, which also set up a supplementary fund of \$1,000 to be used if the recipient's family is unable to finance completion of her college education. Miss Quinlan's award was presented by the Association, which was allotted this sum by the Elks National Foundation. Both scholarship winners and their mothers were guests at a clambake which followed the business session.

Officers elected at this meeting were: Pres., H. L. Goodwin, Newport; Vice-Pres.-at-Large, Richard J. Butler, Westerly; 2nd Vice-Pres., Edward A. Basler, Providence; 3rd Vice-Pres., John J. Lynch, Pawtucket; 4th Vice-Pres., Horace Senerchia, West Warwick; 5th Vice-Pres., Thomas Page, Woonsocket; Secy., David F. Fitzgerald, Newport; Treas., Dr. Edward C. Morin, and Trustee for six years, Edwin G. Spooner, Newport.

OREGON

On June 13th and 14th the largest attendance in the history of the Oregon State Elks Association gathered at Coos Bay for the 1947 meeting, at which Marshfield Lodge No. 1160 was an extremely fine host. The citizens of the

community, through the City Council, presented a key to the city to Pres. John N. Mohr, and over 1,000 delegates and visitors took advantage of the generous hospitality which was climaxed with a seafood picnic on the shores of the Pacific and a Grand Ball Saturday night.

Much time during the business session was devoted to plans and arrangements for the Grand Lodge Convention which took place in Portland the week of July 13th.

Scholarships were awarded in the "Most Valuable Student" Contest held by the Association, and a Ritualistic Contest found Eugene Lodge No. 357 in top place. The annual Secretaries' Breakfast, attended by 27 men, was,

as expected, a tremendous success.

The city chosen for next year's meeting is Roseburg, and the mid-winter session will in all probability be held in Salem.

NORTH DAKOTA

The annual Convention of the North Dakota State Elks Assn. took place in Fargo on June 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and Past Grand Exalted Ruler James G. McFarland of Watertown, S. D., an honored guest, was one of the speakers who also included Sam Stern, Approving Member of the Board of Grand Trustees. These gentlemen spoke at a dinner at which more than 700 Elks and guests were present on Monday evening.

Other events on Monday, June 2nd, were concerts by the Devils Lake Boys Band at the Fargo Veterans Hospital and at the Central High School auditorium. The Fargo Elks Purple Band and Mandan, Bismarck and Minot Lodges' musical organization as well as the Williston Elks Clown Band also rendered informal numbers during the afternoon.

On Tuesday, the attention of the delegates was drawn to the report of the \$10,000 job accomplished by the North Dakota Elks in assisting crippled and underprivileged children. These Elks purchased property at Lake Grassick some time ago and before the end of the summer season, two camp sessions were slated, during which time 120 children will have received special treatment as



1. WEST VIRGINIA

- 1** Past Grand Exalted Ruler Wade H. Kepner, left, looks on as retiring Pres. Richard T. McCreary of the West Virginia Elks Assn., center, congratulates the newly-elected Pres., A. E. Kallmerten, at the recent State meeting.



2. IOWA

- 2** The new President of the Iowa State Elks Association, C. E. Richards, Jr., left, is pictured with retiring Pres. Leo P. Ronan, Treas. A. P. Lee and Secy. Sanford H. Schmalz, left to right, at the Iowa 1947 Convention.



3. NORTH CAROLINA

- 3** In attendance at the North Carolina State Elks meeting were, standing, left to right, E.R. James B. Rowe of Charlotte Lodge, Past Grand Exalted Ruler John S. McClelland and P.E.R. Karl C. Miller of Charlotte Lodge, and, seated, Past Grand Exalted Ruler David Sholtz.

well as a wonderful summer vacation.

Other business accomplished on the 3rd was the election of Mack V. Traynor of Devils Lake as President of the Association to succeed George A. McKenzie of Dickinson. Everett Palmer of Dickinson was elected 1st Vice-President. All other officers were reelected; they include Treas., Alec Rawitscher, Williston; Secy., E. A. Reed, Jamestown; Trustee, A. C. Pagenkopf, Dickinson, and Tiler, George Upright, Bismarck.

As usual, the parade held in conjunction with the meeting was a great success, with many uniformed bands and drill teams, and floats galore. Winners in the band competition were divided into three sections, sharing the \$500 awards. A-1 division was won by the Grafton High School group which received \$125; A-2, Breckenridge, \$125; B-1, Staples, Minn., \$75; B-2, Elbow Lake, \$75; C-1, East Grand Forks, \$50; C-2, Lisbon, \$50, and New Rockford, a special award of \$25.

It was estimated that about 2,000 people were on hand for the massed band demonstration which took place at Barnett Field.

NORTH CAROLINA

The 39th Annual Convention of the North Carolina State Elks Association held in Charlotte on June 6th and 7th was the largest and most successful in its history, with some 400 delegates and their ladies in attendance.

A Ritualistic Contest opened the Convention Friday morning, when Winston Lodge was declared winner and received a \$100 prize. At the afternoon session that day, impressive Memorial Services were conducted for those members who had died during the year, special tribute being paid to the memory of P.D.D. C. David Jones of Wilmington, Vice-Pres.-at-Large, who died in April.

Pres. Boyce A. Whitmire, a former member of the Grand Lodge State Associations Committee, presided at the sessions, during which Secy. Ed. W. Davis reported that the membership of the 27 lodges in the Association exceeded 7,000, an increase of almost 1,000 during the past year. Philanthropies of the lodges totalled \$49,328.96 for the year, and several branches of the Order reported purchase of \$128,175 in Government bonds during 1946-47.

A highlight of the meeting was Secy. Davis' report, as Chairman of a fund-raising committee, that the campaign had retired the \$9,000 mortgage on the Association's Boys' Camp near Hendersonville, and that an additional \$8,000 was raised for new permanent improvements. Seventeen lodges attained or passed their quotas in this campaign, with Kinston leading with 118 per cent, and Charlotte second with 111 per cent.

Past Grand Exalted Rulers John S. McClelland and David Sholtz were the

The State Associations Committee Reports the Following Convention Dates for 1947

Association	City	Date
Colorado	Colorado Springs	September*
Tennessee	Bristol	September 11-12-13
New Hampshire	Concord	September 26-28
California	San Diego	October 8-10
New Mexico	Carlsbad	*
*Date not yet set		

principal speakers at the dinner held in conjunction with the meeting, when retiring Pres. Whitmire and his wife were given a handsome silver service as a token of appreciation of Mr. Whitmire's work in establishing the Camp. Another feature of the banquet was the presentation of a University of No. Car. scholarship award to Robert H. Payne by Committee Chairman C. C. Oates.

J. Fred Richardson, Winston-Salem, was elected President and D. Staton Inscoe, Raleigh, was named Vice-Pres.-at-Large. Other officers are: District Vice-Presidents: E., J. D. Cook, Goldsboro; Cent., W. G. Carrington, Durham, and W., John W. Parks, Gastonia. Ed. W. Davis, Wilson, and J. Mack Underwood, Gastonia, were reelected Secretary and Treasurer respectively. Mr. Whitmire was elected to the Board of Trustees for a period of three years. Carry-over Trustees are Dr. W. A. Sams, Asheville, and Thad Eure, Raleigh.

Durham will be the 1948 Convention City on May 21st and 22nd. Wilson will be the site of the midwinter meeting Feb. 6th and 7th, while Gastonia Lodge will be host to the Fall meeting on Oct. 3rd and 4th.

A six-man board of Governors to operate the Camp include Mr. Whitmire, for a period of six years; C. D. Thomas, Charlotte, five years; H. P. Mitchell, Asheville, four; J. Mack Underwood, Gastonia, three; E. Ford Roberts, Hickory, two, and George Wray, Shelby, one.

Charlotte entertained the delegates in fine style, tendering two luncheons in addition to the splendid banquet and ball. The meeting was climaxed by a dance at the lodge home Saturday night.

NEVADA

On June 5th, 6th and 7th, Reno Lodge No. 597 welcomed about 350 delegates to the 1947 meeting of the Nevada State Elks Assn. The Nevada lodges were well represented, and many guests from northern California lodges were also in attendance, including L. A. Lewis of Anaheim Lodge, who has since been elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order.

Reno Lodge won the Ritualistic Contest, over Las Vegas, Ely and Boulder City Lodges, as well as possession of the Michael J. Shannon Perpetual Ritualistic Trophy for one year, the Ne-

vada State Elks Assn. Team Trophy and all trophies for individual stations.

The crippled children's program of the State was discussed at length, and various lodges made substantial donations to it. All Nevada lodges were urged to give assistance to veterans. The most important business transaction was the adoption of a constitution of the Association.

On Friday morning, D.D. Arthur J. O'Connor gave a breakfast in honor of the California visitors, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Donald K. Quayle, Past Pres. of the Calif. State Elks Assn., P.E.R. Judge A. Frank Bray and P.E.R. Earl J. Williams, and retiring Pres. Joseph P. Haller of the Nevada Assn. A special lodge meeting was held that day, during which a number of candidates were initiated. Mr. Quayle, Chairman of the Judges' Committee, presented the trophies to the Ritualistic Contest winners in the absence of L. A. Lewis, who returned to Los Angeles immediately after delivering his address at the first morning session, because of the death of the son of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Michael F. Shannon. The entire assemblage stood at attention for one minute in tribute to the memory of this young man.

On Saturday evening, after many distinguished guests were taken on a tour of the city, the Grand Ball and buffet supper shared social honors with a banquet at the Century Club at which all Past Exalted Rulers and lodge officers were present. A cocktail party was given for these gentlemen by retiring Pres. Haller prior to the dinner.

Officers elected for 1947-48 were: Pres., S. W. Comish, Elko, and 1st Vice-Pres., John F. Cahlan, Las Vegas. Appointive officers had not yet been selected at the time of writing, and although it was decided that Elko will be the site of next year's meeting, no date has been set.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Elks, at the 1947 Convention of their State Association at Canton on June 22nd, adopted a three-point program for the coming year. With State Pres. Dr. J. B. Price presiding, resolutions were adopted to aid crippled children, with particular stress on assistance to Pascagoula Lodge in its efforts to build a crippled children's wing to the present hospital there. Greater assistance will be given to the Elks National Foundation, and more and better ritualistic work is another aim.

The new officers, installed by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Rightor of New Orleans, La., Lodge, with the assistance of Past Grand Tiler Sidney A. Freudenstein of the same lodge, are: Pres., W. T. Walker, Vicksburg; Vice-Pres., No., Otto F. Muller, Canton; Vice-Pres., South, Murray G. Hurd, Gulfport; Secy.-Treas., Sam Miller,

Hattiesburg; Chaplain, Rev. Allen, Vicksburg; Tiler, J. W. Hine, Jackson, Esquire, John D. Laws, Columbus, and Trustees: No., L. L. Mayer, Greenville, and, South, W. T. Pate, Jackson.

Vicksburg Lodge No. 95 will be host to the 1948 Convention of the Association.

The Social Side of the Grand Lodge Convention

(Continued from page 35)

Nearly 100 floats, bands and marching units were in the parade, including two baby bears which accompanied the Billings, Montana, delegation.

The contests and tourneys held during the course of the Convention were the golf tournament which was won by Harry Umbenetti, hard-driving pro from Seattle who put a 68 together with his 69 of Tuesday to walk off with top honors in the tournament; Ray Weston, Alderwood, and Eddie Hogan, Riverside, scored after him. Barbara Smith of Vancouver, Washington, won the 18-hole women's tournament on Tuesday. Trophies were awarded the champions, winning teams and a flock of flight winners.

Los Angeles Lodge No. 99 with its "Chanters" took the Class A and sweepstakes award in the Glee Club Contest. Winner of the Class B Contest was Santa Ana Lodge, No. 794. Other winners in the Class A contest were the glee clubs of Boise, Idaho, Lodge; Terre Haute, Ind., Lodge, and Santa Monica, California, Lodge.

Tillamook Lodge No. 1437 won the National and Oregon State Trapshooting Contest in competition with 22 teams. The winners were: Walter Fisher, Fred Knudson, Everett Condit, George Blum and C. H. Christensen.

Among the other notable events of the Convention were the contests between Drill Teams, and a bowling and aquatic meet.

Among the other interesting items of this 83rd Convention was a special trip to Bonneville Dam, a luncheon given by Grand Exalted Ruler Broughton at the Multnomah Hotel for District Deputies, a luncheon given at the Masonic Temple by newly-elected Grand Exalted Ruler Lewis for Exalted Rulers of the subordinate lodges, and various State Association dinners.



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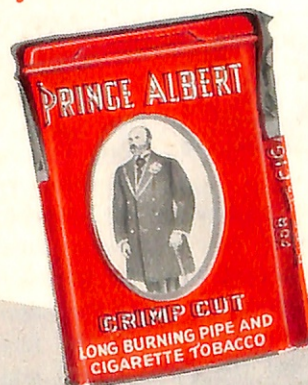


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Editorial

Bon Voyage



THE SPEECH of Grand Exalted Ruler "Lew" Lewis, accepting the office to which he was unanimously elected at Portland, Oregon, left no doubt in the minds of his listeners that the Order's new head possessed not only the essentials of leadership but the determination to lead as well.

Like his predecessor, Brother Charles E. Broughton, our present Grand Exalted Ruler is not only alive to the dangerous subversive influences at work to undermine our democracy, but equally determined to align all the patriotic force the Order of the Elks can command against any encroachment upon our American way of life, and in defense of our Constitution and laws.

The acceptance of Brother Lewis is a document not only to be read with passing interest, but to be studied, particularly by the officers of subordinate lodges, for it has all the earmarks of a blueprint for action of which much will be heard when the Grand Exalted Ruler gets into his full stride.

The name of the distinguished Californian, who now heads our Order, figures large in the upward climb of Elkdom in his native State. He is an Elk whose career has been guided by the basic principles of the Order, and who accepts its patriotic and humane directives as paramount to all other considerations.

A new administration has swung into the stream, the winds are fair and a steady hand is at the wheel—therefore the salutation "bon voyage" becomes not a wish, but a prediction that the journey will be safe, successful and constructive.

The Foundation Grows



ALL STATE ASSOCIATIONS but one, and all subordinate lodges but one hundred and thirty-six are owners of Honorary Founders Certificates of the Elks National Foundation. This speaks well for the altruism of the rank and file whose votes made these enrollments possible. It also created a new class of donors known as "Permanent Benefactors", open to holders of Honorary Founders Certificates, and made necessary by the desire of many of the latter class to subscribe further. All this, together with the fact that the Foundation Trustees report the fiscal period which ended April 30, 1947, the most productive in the life of the Foundation, indicates

growing recognition of the uses and possibilities of this national philanthropy.

When the Grand Lodge convenes next year the Elks National Foundation will be twenty years old, and the Trustees recommend the slogan, "Two Million Dollars on the Twentieth Anniversary". As the principal fund on April 30, 1947, amounted to \$1,557,973.43, it should be an easy matter to reach the mark set by the Trustees. A well-organized campaign conducted by each subordinate lodge to bring the work of the Elks National Foundation to the attention of each member will undoubtedly raise the desired sum. The work of the Foundation which appeals so strongly to State Associations and subordinate lodges collectively, will make the same appeal to individual members, as its work and objectives become more widely understood.

The Elks National Foundation belongs to the entire Order. Its philanthropies inspire community respect and create public good will, all of which reflects credit upon the subordinate lodge and makes individual membership of greater value. Lodges and State Associations have come forward nobly in support of the Foundation; it is time now for the individual to assume a share of the responsibility of increasing the scope of this splendid philanthropy.

The membership of the Order of Elks on April 1, 1947, was, in round numbers, 900,000, the largest in the Order's history; surely it will be no difficult task to raise among these men the sum of \$500,000 to meet the Elks National Foundation's objective of "Two Million Dollars on the Twentieth Anniversary".

The Freedom Train



OMETIME during the month of September the "Freedom Train" is scheduled to start on a journey throughout the United States. Sponsored by the American Heritage Association, it will carry a priceless cargo of documents and relics associated with the foundation of our Republic.

The objects of the Freedom Train are educational. To present to this generation ocular proof that the greatness of our Nation rests upon foundations built by our Founding Fathers, and that the Declaration of Independence is still the greatest declaration of human liberty ever penned.

To this end the Freedom Train is expected to carry the original Declaration of Independence, the Liberty Bell which proclaimed its adoption to the world, a manuscript of the Treaty of Paris, a draft of the Constitution with notes in the handwriting of George Washington, and the original "Bill of Rights".

These, and many other exhibits of the early days of American independence and the struggles of our forefathers to preserve for posterity the liberty won by their blood and toil, are sent on tour for the purpose of emphasizing the message of patriotism the Freedom Train is intended to convey.

The Freedom Train sets forth on its patriotic journey with the blessing of our Government, and the Grand Lodge at Portland unanimously endorsed its objectives. Wherever it halts to disseminate its lessons of freedom it should be accorded the welcome it richly deserves.

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